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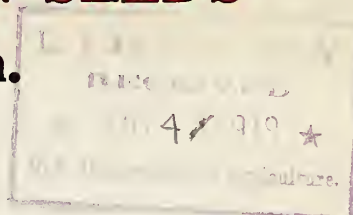
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Lou S. Darling Seed Co.

HARDY NORTHERN SEEDS

Petoskey, Mich.



For
the Home
Field and
Garden

CHANGE IN NAME ONLY

I very much regret being obliged to announce that, on account of ill health, Mr. Beahan has been obliged to withdraw from the business in which we have been associated for more than twenty-six years. While others have taken the place, in the management of the business, so long and faithfully filled by him, there is a place in the hearts of his old business associates that can never be filled by any one. Our many farmer friends, to whom he was always a true friend, will also greatly miss him. They will miss his sound advice, kindly greeting and friendly handclasp.

However, the business will continue the same as before and the change will be in name only excepting that we hope to continually make changes for the better. No opportunity will be missed to improve the quality of our **HAKDY NORTHERN SEEDS** and to make our service more satisfactory and profitable to you.

The old firm occupies a warm place in the hearts of its many thousands of **SATISFIED CUSTOMERS**. Many of you have been with us from the very first. I can never forget how you so kindly overlooked our mistakes when we were new and inexperienced in the mail-order business. We are glad to say that the experimental stage is now a thing of the past; we have had the experience and are now fully equipped to give you the very best of service.

If it were possible, I would like to personally thank all you old customers for your kindness and generous support. I fully realize that to no other cause can be credited our great success. May I not bespeak for the new firm the same kindly treatment? We will greatly appreciate it and will try to show our appreciation by fully meriting your confidence. I again thank you and wish you a happy and prosperous year.

Petoskey, Mich., Jan. 1st., 1916.

Yours very truly,

LOU S. DARLING.

Some Things to Remember When Ordering

Always Use Order Sheet when you have one. More will be sent if requested.

Keep a Copy of Your Order. When seeds are received unpack and check them by your copy of the order at once. If anything is missing and we say nothing about sending it later, write us about it at once.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly and Correctly. This is very important. Nearly all delays are caused by carelessness in this respect. Fill out all spaces at head of order sheet except where we say not to.

Write Nothing But the Order on the Order Sheet. If you wish to write any thing besides the order, write it on a separate sheet but mail it in the same envelope. Both letter and order will then receive more careful attention.

Use Numbers Instead of Names. It is not necessary to write out the full name of the variety wanted. The number is all that is needed.

Always Send Remittance with Order. We do not ship goods on open account nor can we send them C. O. D. You run no risk sending money with order. We are responsible, and any bank, express company or merchant can look up our financial standing for you.

Send Remittance by Postoffice Money-Order, Express Money-Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We guarantee it to reach us safely if sent in any of the above ways, properly addressed. Do not send money in a letter without registering.

Send Postage Stamps for orders amounting to less than \$1.00.

Do Not Send Personal Checks. Banks will not cash them, and charge for collecting them. It delays your orders while check is sent to your bank for collection.

We Pay Postage or Express Charges on packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds and pints unless ordered from our wholesale list. But we do not pay charges on larger amounts unless so specified in the catalog, unless extra money is sent for that purpose.

Order Now. We always advise ordering early, particularly so this year. The unfavorable growing season and the war in Europe has caused a scarcity of some kinds of seeds. When you place your order early you insure getting what you want. We will hold and ship your order whenever wanted.

Every Order Is Sent Immediately if it is safe to do so unless we are instructed otherwise. When order is not sent at once we mail you a receipt. If seeds or receipt is not received in a reasonable length of time you may conclude that something is wrong and had better write us at once about it.

Seeds Given Free With Most Orders

Every Year We Give Away to our customers large quantities of packets of rare and choice seeds. The larger the order the greater amount of extras will be thrown in. No extras are given with heavy bulk or farm seeds.

We Give Extra Large Packets

Our Customers Say that our packets contain more seeds than those furnished by other seedsmen. We guarantee them to be just as large and in most cases larger.

Discounts and Premiums

As a rule you will find our prices much lower than those asked by other reliable seedsmen. For this reason we are not able to give as many or large discounts. The following is the only discount we offer. By this plan you can select just what you want, instead of taking a chance of our sending you something you already have or do not want.

For Every Dollar Sent for Seeds in Ounces and Packets, select 50 cents worth of seeds, in **Packets,** to be sent free. This discount does not apply to seeds in quarter pounds, pounds, pints or quarts nor to bulbs and field seeds. When you have your order filled out add together the prices paid for seeds ordered in ounces and packets and for each dollar of this amount select 50 cents worth of seeds, in packets, which we will send you free. **These Extras Must Be Selected in Packets. Special Potato Discount.** All orders sent for potatoes, and paid for, so as to reach us before Feb. 1st may be discounted 5 per cent.

Our Guaranty

We Guarantee our seeds, bulbs, and potatoes to be true to name and not surpassed by any for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove otherwise, we will refill the order free of charge. We do not give any warrant except the above, but we do give you the privilege of examining and testing any seeds received from us and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, you are at liberty to return them to us, providing you do so within ten days from the time they are received by you. You are to be the judge. Your money will be returned to you without hesitation.

We Also Guarantee that your order will be filled accurately and as promptly as possible and that the goods will reach you in good condition, providing we are allowed to judge as to a safe time in which to ship potatoes.

All Seeds Are Tested

We test all the seeds we handle, for germination, and send out none that we do not know have good strong vitality. This is why we can guarantee them so strongly. **We Know They Will Grow—That They Will Please You.** If they do not, you come back at us, which would be poor business for us.

POTATOES—Hardy Northern Grown

Plant Our Hardy Northern Potatoes and Double Your Profits



Late Petoskey Potatoes on
the Old Indian Mission Farm

NO other crop depends so much on the seed planted as does the potato. No matter how well suited your land may be for potato culture, how well it has been prepared, or how well the growing crop has been attended to if the seed planted was not of the best, the potatoes harvested will be unsatisfactory, both in yield and quality. It never pays to plant poor seeds of any kind, for in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, like is certain to produce like.

The best seed is the cheapest in the end, although the first price may seem high, for good seed will produce better and more abundant crops, to many times make up for the extra price paid for it.

It has now become an established fact that **Northern Grown Seeds**, especially potatoes, possess strength and vitality not found in those grown in the South. Being grown in the North, where the season is short and nature is obliged to hustle in order to bring a crop to maturity to escape frost, they get the hustle habit, which remains with them, so that when planted farther South, they start quicker and come to maturity much earlier than will the lazy Southern seed.

Potatoes grown on our new land, in our pure, cool air, possess a vigor and vitality not found in any other. The best Southern growers have learned this lesson well and no longer attempt to grow their own seed potatoes, but find it much more profitable to sell their own potatoes and buy **Northern Grown Seeds**, fresh every year. This fact has also been understood for many years in England, Ireland, and Scotland, where the large growers would not for a moment consider planting potatoes of their own growing, but always insist upon having seed that has been grown farther north.

The soil and climate in Northern Michigan are the best in the world for producing potatoes, the most perfect in form and quality. Our land being new, it is not full of the potato diseases found in old potato land, so that the potatoes produced are practically free from scab and diseases of all kinds.

It is a fact that the average farmer or gardener does not take the time to properly improve the seed that he, himself, grows, but will plant the same seed year after year, giving it no special care. The seed soon runs out, becomes weak, and will produce but small yields of very poor quality. He begins to wonder what is the matter with his land, when the fault is not in the land at all. We would have the same experience if we followed the same plan, but we do not. In the first place, we plant nothing but the most perfect tubers we can get, then we go over the growing crop repeatedly, and dig out and destroy every plant that does not grow and appear just as a plant of that particular variety should. We, therefore, keep every variety up to the highest standard of perfection. We are also great believers in changing seed from one locality to another, and a season does not pass but that we renew our own seed stock, of one or more varieties, from some distant locality.

CULTURE

We get our best Potatoes from New Land on which there has never been any kind of crop. Next to new land, we prefer a rich sandy loam—clover sod is best,—which should be plowed in the fall. Potatoes may, however, be successfully grown on almost any kind and condition of soil

As early in the spring as the soil is in condition for working, it should be thoroughly harrowed, with a disk harrow if possible. This operation should be repeated about once a week until planting time. We plant any time after danger of freezing, until the 15th of June. After planting, the land should be gone over with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder at least once a week until the tops have a growth of four inches. By doing this you prevent the weeds from getting started in the hills where they cause the most trouble. You also prevent the soil drying out. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are too large for cultivation, using wings or hillers the last time through, so the tubers will be well covered from the sun.

We plant our potatoes in rows about thirty inches apart each way, so as to permit of cultivation both ways, thus saving a lot of hand hoeing. It takes a little more time to plant this way, but we more than make up for it in the cultivating. We also get better potatoes.

Except in the case of a few varieties of potatoes which are inclined to grow small, we are in favor of using large pieces of seed. The large piece of potato and the moisture it draws give the young plant a good start, which can not be obtained from a small piece, especially in a dry season.

Have your land well prepared, then keep the cultivator going. This is the great secret of success. You can not use the cultivator too much, especially in dry weather.

Send Your Potato Orders Early

All orders are booked in the order in which they are received, and will be filled in the same order. If we should run out of some variety, the one ordering late will be the one who will be disappointed. All potato orders will be shipped as early as we think it safe to ship unless we are instructed to the contrary. If we are allowed to use our own judgment as to safe time to ship, we will guarantee arrival safe from freezing. Otherwise potatoes will be shipped at purchaser's risk.

Please mention in your order if you wish shipment made by freight or express. It is also well to remember that if shipment is to go by freight, the charges will be no more on three or four bushels than they would be on $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel. The railroads have what they call a minimum charge and no shipment, be it ever so small will be carried for less than that charge. This is a good thing to remember, for if you do not want potatoes enough to make a minimum shipment you can order other seeds and have them all come in one shipment. Or you can get a neighbor to go in with you and then divide the freight charges, making it much cheaper for both of you.

Potatoes Will Be Shipped in Boxes.

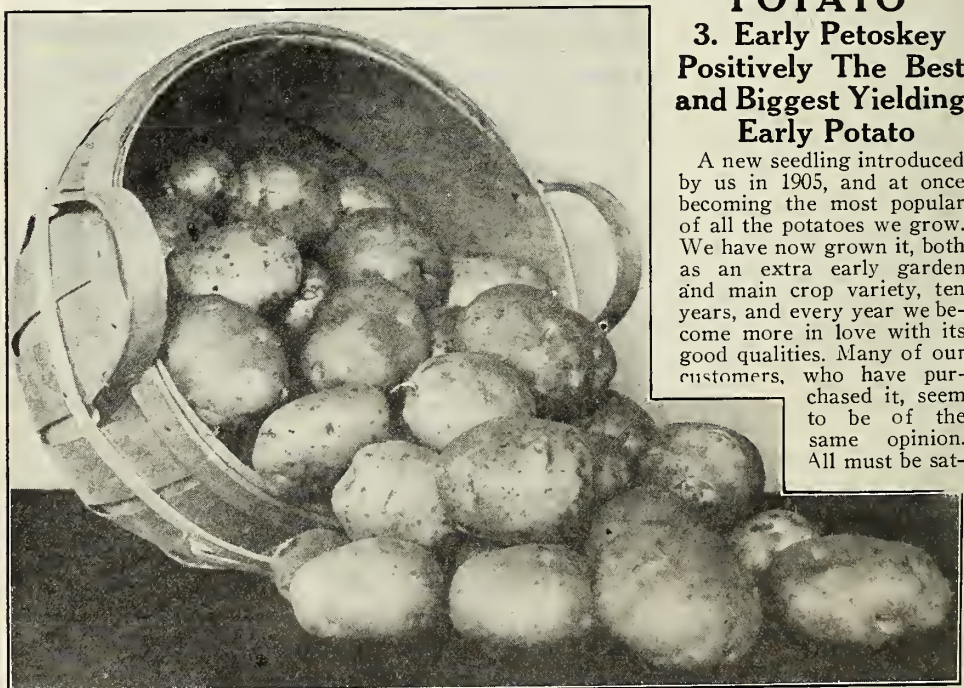
After thoroughly testing them we have decided to use heavy fiber paper boxes for our future potato shipments. These boxes are made in three sizes, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 bushel, U. S. Standard measurements. We believe that these boxes will be much better than barrels for several reasons. They will be more heat and frost proof, lighter in weight and much easier handled. We have no doubt but that they will prove highly satisfactory to our customers.

WE PAY CHARGES ON POUNDS ONLY. Larger amounts are sent at purchaser's expense unless money is sent with which to pay charges.

ORDER BY NUMBER. It is not necessary to give the name of the variety; if you give the number correctly, we will know what you want.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST OF POTATOES, intended for market gardeners and others who purchase in large quantities, will be found on page 80.

Our special leaflet "**HOW TO GROW POTATOES**" will be mailed free to all who ask for it.



POTATO

3. Early Petoskey Positively The Best and Biggest Yielding Early Potato

A new seedling introduced by us in 1905, and at once becoming the most popular of all the potatoes we grow. We have now grown it, both as an extra early garden and main crop variety, ten years, and every year we become more in love with its good qualities. Many of our customers, who have purchased it, seem to be of the same opinion. All must be sat-

Early Petoskey

ified for we have not heard from one who is not, and we could fill many pages of this catalog with letters from those who are well pleased with it. One customer in Indiana, in particular, writes that he bought a few **Early Petoskey Potatoes** in 1913, planted them, and dug about three bushels of fine potatoes. These potatoes were so smooth and white, and looked so much better than those he had been used to growing that he could not resist the temptation to try a mess of them. These were so delicious, that he kept on cooking them, until they were all gone, so that he was obliged to order again for last season's planting.

In the **Early Petoskey**, we certainly have the earliest white potato that we have ever seen. In our field tests last year, we planted it beside all of the other varieties we grow, and secured potatoes of marketable size from it before we did from such potatoes as the **Triumph** and **Early Ohio**. It is also a very heavy yielder, something very unusual for an early potato, which are usually associated with poor yielding qualities. In the same field tests, the **Early Petoskey** was outyielded by but one variety, early or late, and that was the old **Late Hebron** or **White Elephant**.

In shape, the tubers are a little irregular, but usually round with few eyes and smooth so that they do not waste in paring. Its color is pure white with white well-netted skin. It is unexcelled for table use, cooking up white and floury, even when unripe, but not falling apart. It has that delicious nutty flavor so much sought after, but not often found, in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, very seldom rots, and does not sprout easily in the cellar.

When planted, it throws out strong, vigorous sprouts and the vines bear lots of seed balls, both of which indicate new blood and great strength. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each way. We have never known them to show any signs of blight, and so far as we know, they are entirely blight proof. The blossoms are light purple, borne in great profusion.

So great has been the demand for **Early Petoskey**, we have never been able to save enough for our own planting. This season we have on hand a fair supply, although the dry weather and frost reduced the yield to a great extent. As the demand is again certain to exceed the supply, we advise ordering early, in order to be among the fortunate ones.

When we introduced **Early Petoskey** in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only the earliest potato in existence, but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding late sorts. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; at purchaser's expense.

EXTRA EARLY POTATO—10. NINETY-FOLD

This fine early potato was first offered by us in 1910. The original seed came from Sutton's Sons, of Reading, England. After testing it on our own grounds several years, we were satisfied that it had great merit, and offered it in our 1910 seed catalog. It became pretty well distributed the first season, and since that the demand has constantly increased, so that we now have a very heavy sale of it. This of itself should prove that the potato is as good as represented.

Ninety-Fold produces a very handsome tuber, oblong in shape, about five inches in length, rather chunky, pure white in color. It has very few eyes and those are very shallow. For cooking, **Ninety-Fold** cannot be excelled, and for eating it is far above the average, being about as fine a table variety as we have ever tested. We are confident that when the good qualities of **Ninety-Fold** are fully known, it will become very popular as well as a very profitable variety for the market.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00 by mail, postpaid.

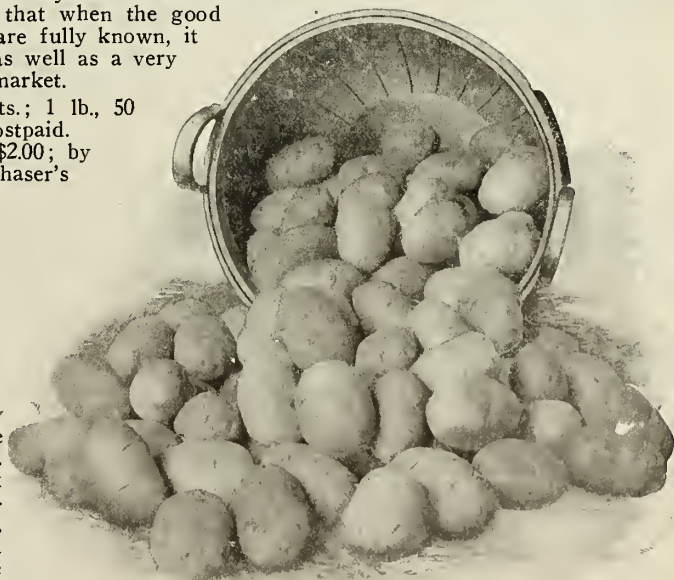
1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POTATO

21. Early Six Weeks

Very Early, Very Prolific, Best Quality

A seedling from **Early Ohio** that resembles the parent potato very closely. On account of **Early Six Weeks** being a new seedling, it is, without doubt, a little earlier, hardier, and more productive than the old stock. For this reason it is the most profitable to grow.



Early Six Weeks

The **Early Six Weeks** grows medium to large, smooth, oblong to long, round cross-section, with eyes even with the surface. The skin is light pink in color, very thin, with small "prick marks" common to the Ohio class. The flesh is pure white, very solid, cooks dry at all times, and has an excellent flavor. It grows quite close together in the hill, and quite near to the surface.

Early Six Weeks is very early, in fact as early as any of the red varieties except Bliss' Triumph. We do not claim that it will fully mature in six weeks from planting, but it will, under favorable conditions, produce potatoes large enough to use in six weeks, and will fully mature in from ten to twelve weeks. It keeps well and does not sprout early. It very seldom scabs badly, and is unusually free from blight. Taking everything into consideration, we consider **Early Six Weeks** the most valuable of the early red potatoes. We can furnish Northern Michigan grown or Red River Valley grown at the same price.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. One peck, 60 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POTATO—33. SUTTON'S SATISFACTION

MEDIUM LATE, MAIN CROP

The Handsomest Potato

This fine potato was first offered by us in 1910. We imported the original seed stock from England several years earlier. It was originated by Sutton and Sons, of Reading, England, the originators of many of the best varieties of potatoes now in use. Like all potatoes of English origin, **Satisfaction** shows its careful breeding in its perfect shape, beautiful satiny skin, and its trueness to type. It certainly is a very handsome potato, one of the handsomest we have ever seen. It is round, flattened, very regular. Eyes are small and very shallow. Skin is pure white and as smooth as silk. The stalk grows strong and very erect, with a great abundance of dark, rich green foliage. In fact, it grows so strong and fast as to be almost free from the attacks of blight.

Satisfaction yields enormously, the tubers being a medium size, just right for the table with practically no small ones. It cooks perfectly, and has a rich, delicious flavor found in very few other potatoes. Its fine appearance will sell it in preference to almost any other potato, and it will bring a better price.

We have great confidence in **Satisfaction's** future, and shall continue to plant more heavily of it each season. We most heartily recommend it to our customers and advise them to try it out, if but in a small way. It is sure to be a winner, and after it is once introduced into a neighborhood, those having potatoes will have no trouble in disposing of all they can grow, at high prices, for planting.

Price: One potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

48. LATE PETOSKEY

THE GREAT BLIGHT AND SCAB PROOF POTATO

The Best All-Around General Crop Potato

We have been making the above claims since 1907, when we first introduced this wonderful potato, and we are not yet ready to take back a word of it. Each year our added experience with **Late Petoskey** makes us just that much more certain that it is positively blight- and scab-proof, and that it is also the best late general crop potato being grown at this time. While thousands have bought this potato from us, we have never had one come back and claim that we are wrong in our statements regarding it. We have had them right in the same field with other varieties that were ruined with blight, but **Late Petoskey** was not touched. One field in particular had ten rows of **Late Petoskey** through the center with other varieties on each side. The other varieties were both badly blighted, but the **Late Petoskey** was not affected. Leaving all its other good qualities out of consideration, this one unusual characteristic makes **Late Petoskey** the most valuable potato introduced in recent years.

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out.

The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of Rural No. 2, except that it is a little thicker through, and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have grown the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lay a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in **Late Petoskey**.

While the skin is like the Rural No. 2, it is thicker and tougher and beautifully netted, and will stand rough handling without marring, even when unripe.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top, which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color.

It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural No. 2, and is much more desirable to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of its maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size.

Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lay in the bin or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out" before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with **Late Petoskey**. This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be desired in that respect.

Late Petoskey is certainly the best all-around general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It has come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities has caused it to supplant the other late sorts with the grower and shipper. These good qualities, combined with its fine cooking and table qualities, has won it a place in the

consumer's heart. Every potato planter should be certain to test out this potato wonder the coming season so as to satisfy himself as to what it will do in his locality.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 60 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

6. Early Bird **Early Bird** is rather long, rather blunt at the ends, with nearly round cross-section. The skin is creamy white, flesh pure **pearly white**. The vine makes a very strong, healthy growth, is very hardy and free from blight, inclined to be flat, with rather light-colored foliage. The tubers grow to a good size, very few small ones, very smooth, regular shaped, and never any prongs. They cook to perfection, and are potato perfection as to eating quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

9. Early Michigan **Equaled by Few. Excelled by None.** Of all the old standard early potatoes, **Early Michigan**, in our opinion, is the best for the home, early cooking, and general winter use. It is not only very early, but it grows very strong and vigorous, yields prodigiously, exceeding in these respects many of the new late varieties. It is a very handsome potato, of very uniform size and shape. It is rather long with blunt ends and round cross-section. It is very white both outside and in, with a very thin smooth skin. Eyes are plenty but shallow, and do not cause waste in preparing for cooking. It never has been excelled for early or winter use, at all seasons cooking out dry and mealy, as white as flour, with a delicious flavor that is always sought but is seldom found in a potato. It seldom fails to yield well, having been first in this respect among **eighty-four** early varieties tested by the Michigan Agricultural College.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts., by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

12. Early Norther **A Worthy Successor to Early Rose.** The **Early Norther** is a seedling from the **Early Rose**, in its time a very popular potato. In the **Early Norther** we have a potato that in color, shape, and general characteristics is almost an exact duplicate of its parent. It is very early. Here in the north many of our market gardeners are discarding the early white potatoes and have gone back to the **Early Norther**, considering it superior for early market.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts., by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

15. Early Rose **The Old Standby.** The **Early Rose** is an old and popular variety, too well known to need fully describing at this time.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

18. Early Ohio **Without doubt the Most Popular Early Red Potato.** There are more **Early Ohio** potatoes grown and sold for planting than there are of any three other varieties combined. This is on account of its being older and better known than some of the new varieties. But it is an excellent variety just the same, one that is seldom beaten for earliness, hardness, sure yielding and fine eating qualities. Planted early or late, it seldom fails to yield bountifully, and is always of the very best quality for the table.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 60 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

24. Acme **Another Ohio Seedling.** In shape, color, and markings an exact counterpart of the **Early Ohio**. It is earlier than the **Early Ohio**, much stronger and ranker growing, grows larger and yields better. We can furnish **Red River Grown Acme** at the same price as our **Northern Grown** seed. In ordering, please state which stock you prefer.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 60 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

27. Irish Cobbler It is claimed by some that **Irish Cobbler** is the earliest potato grown, but we do not find it so. We find that it comes in after the **Ohio** class, therefore it cannot be called first early.

Irish Cobbler is an unusual yielder for an early potato, excelling in that respect many of the late main crop varieties. The stock we have has been very carefully selected and grown so that it ripens very evenly, every hill ripening at the same time. In shape it is round, flat, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh white and very firm. Eyes few and very shallow. Tubers are of good size, very few small ones, very smooth, free from scab. Cooking quality and flavor first-class. Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, and handsome appearance account for the great demand for **Irish Cobbler**. It is a very profitable variety to grow, one for which there will be a great demand for years to come.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 65 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

39. Spaulding Rose No. 4, or Red Rural In shape the **Spaulding** is round, flat, slightly pointed at seed end, color light pink shading to red at seed end. Skin very smooth, tough, and thin. Eyes very few and shallow. Flesh very white. A potato that grows very strong and will stand crowding in the field; in fact, it is better if grown that way, as it is inclined to grow too large if given all the room it wants.

This is one of the largest yielders we know, 400 bushels to the acre being nothing at all unusual. It grows a very strong vine which we have never known to blight, neither have we ever seen a scabby potato of this variety. We know we make pretty strong claims for this potato, but we mean every word we say. We urge our customers to test it, and if they find that anything we have said regarding it is false, we will gladly refund the money paid for the seed.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

42. California Russet **SCAB PROOF, BLIGHT PROOF.** These two unusual good qualities alone are enough to account for the great demand there always has been for this beautiful potato. **California Russet** stands alone as a scab-resisting potato. We have found it absolutely scab proof. We have now been growing and testing it for more than ten years, and can truthfully say that we have never seen one that was at all scabby. **California Russet** grows a strong, unusually large, healthy top; in all our experience with it we have never known one to blight. It has been tested in all localities, on all kinds of soil and under all conditions, but has never been found wanting. While it yields splendidly on all kinds of soil, it seems to do best on a rich sandy loam, an old sod turned down in the fall being the best. **California Russet** is a medium late sort, long, with oval cross-section. The beautifully russeted skin is smooth and tough. The flesh is very white and solid. When cooked or baked, it holds together well, but mashes up very fine and dry. It is the ideal potato for baking. It always reaches the market in perfect condition on account of its tough skin.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

45. Carman No. 3 You can bank on **Carman No. 3**, for it is a sure cropper. **Carman** No. 3 grows a very strong upright top, dark in color, with purple blooms. In fact, it grows so fast and strong as to be seldom touched with blight or damaged by bugs. It makes great yields of large, fine smooth tubers, even under the most adverse conditions. It is one of the varieties of which the farmer should plant extensively, for it is a sure winner. **Carman No. 3** has a creamy white skin, better netted than that on the **Rural No. 2**, and is therefore tougher, so that it will stand rough handling and shipping much better. It never gets overgrown and hollow like the **Rural**. It keeps perfectly, being in its best condition late in the season when most of the other varieties are gone. The flesh is unusually white, cooking up fine, and of the best quality.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.40; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

60. Rural New Yorker No. 2 Probably the most extensively grown of any potato for the market at the present time. This is due more to its prodigious yielding capacity, shape, and color than to its cooking and eating qualities. While we find it an ideal potato to grow, we cannot say that we want it on our own table unless it is very late in the spring when the other varieties are about gone.

Price: 1 fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.25, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

SECOND SIZE POTATOES

As we have repeatedly said, we never plant small-sized potatoes, and do not recommend them to others. There are, however, conditions under which it may seem advisable to use them one season, such as when seed is scarce and very high priced or when it is to be shipped a long distance and transportation charges are high. In any case, when a person buys this small stock, he gets nearly double the seed for the amount of money invested, on account of its being smaller and going farther. We always have more or less of these second-size potatoes, good, sound, clean, smooth stock, free from scab and prongs, true to name, and just as carefully sorted as is our first-sized stock. In size they range from that of a walnut to that of goose egg.

When we have them, we fill all orders at the following prices, but as the supply is always limited, we advise our customers to name a second and even a third choice. If we should be out of the first choice and no second choice is made, we will fill the order with potatoes as nearly as possible like those ordered. Should we be out of all similar varieties, we will send enough large-sized potatoes at the regular price to equal the amount of money sent with order.

Rural No. 2, Spaulding No. 4, California Russet, and Early Michigan, per bushel, \$1.00.

Acme, Early Six Weeks, Early Ohio, Early Norther, Early Rose, Irish Cobbler, per bushel, \$1.10.

Early Petoskey, Early Bird, Late Petoskey, Satisfaction, per bushel, \$1.25.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

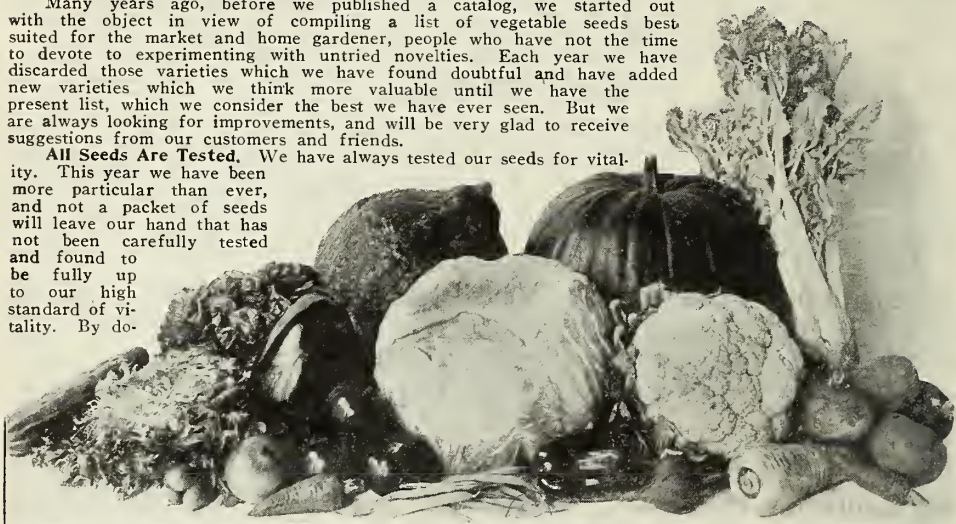
For the convenience of those who live at a long distance and cannot afford to have whole potatoes come by freight or express, we put up potato eyes of any variety listed in our catalog and send them by mail, charges paid, to any point in the United States, at the following prices. Good strong eyes are carefully removed from selected potatoes and packed in damp moss. We guarantee safe arrival in good growing condition. We have now been sending out potato eyes in this way for several years and know that they give our patrons entire satisfaction. Many have written us about the good results obtained from planting our potato eyes. Orders will be filled immediately on receipt unless time for mailing is specified with the order. When instructed to do so, we will book orders and mail at any later time they may be wanted:

	25 eyes	50 eyes	100 eyes
Early Petoskey, Early Six Weeks, Satisfaction, Late Petoskey.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25
Any variety not above named.....	.30	.50	.75

Darling's Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds

Many years ago, before we published a catalog, we started out with the object in view of compiling a list of vegetable seeds best suited for the market and home gardener, people who have not the time to devote to experimenting with untried novelties. Each year we have discarded those varieties which we have found doubtful and have added new varieties which we think more valuable until we have the present list, which we consider the best we have ever seen. But we are always looking for improvements, and will be very glad to receive suggestions from our customers and friends.

All Seeds Are Tested. We have always tested our seeds for vitality. This year we have been more particular than ever, and not a packet of seeds will leave our hand that has not been carefully tested and found to be fully up to our high standard of vitality. By do-



Hardy Northern Vegetable Seeds

ing this we double insure you against loss. The seeds you buy of us will not only be **Northern Grown**, but will also be of proven vitality.

Our prices are as low as it is possible to produce and sell good seeds. We ask you to carefully compare them with those offered by other reliable seedmen. We think you will find ours a little the lowest. In case you do not, we ask you to mail their catalog to us and we will gladly fill your order at their prices.

We know from experience just how discouraging it is to buy seeds, thinking they are all right, and after planting them, have them not come up at all, or perhaps have them come up and after going to the expense of caring for them, have them turn out not to be what we supposed we were purchasing. We fully realize what this means to the man who depends on his crop for the support of himself and family, and that it is the worst kind of robbery to sell such seeds.

We have exhausted every means to have our seeds the very best that can be produced. If money or labor would produce better, we certainly would have them. With our thirty years' experience as growers, our excellent facilities for caring for and cleaning seeds, and our method of testing, we are offering our customers only choice seeds,—pure, strong, healthy,—and he who plants them may rest assured that in so far as the seeds have to do with it, he will reap abundant crops.

Prices quoted include Free Delivery of Packets, Ounces, Quarts, Pounds, and Pints, except when otherwise noted.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES, intended for market gardeners and others buying in large quantities will be found on page 80.

ASPARAGUS

Beds are usually formed by setting roots one or two years old. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour hot but not boiling water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation.

63. Darling's Mammoth is superior in every way—larger, earlier, a strong, quick grower, a more prolific and continuous yielder; the stalks, large and uniform under ordinary culture, average nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness up to their plump tips. The usual bunches of fifteen shoots measure $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weigh about two pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

66. Early Giant Argenteuil This deserves the attention of market gardeners and private planters, for it is a mammoth sort and very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

69. Conover's Colossal A standard sort; color deep green, quality first-class, spreads less than the other sorts. Yields from fifteen to thirty sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

72. Palmetto is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

75. Barr's Mammoth The stalks are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with few scales; the stalks retain their thickness completely up to the top of the shoots, and have close, round heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

78. Columbian Mammoth White gives immense yield of clear white shoots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white without earthing or artificial blanching as long as fit to use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

81. Banvallet's Giant The quickest yielding (a year ahead of seed of other sorts), heaviest producing, finest quality, and most disease-resisting of any variety. Market gardeners are discarding other well-known sorts in favor of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

These are fine spring roots, which will bring the very best results. They are put up fifty in a bunch. We ship by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Express shipments are usually the most satisfactory, as the roots arrive in the best growing condition. If wanted by mail, add 25 cents for postage on fifty roots.

		One-year-old Roots			Two-year-old Roots			
		50	100	1000				
Darling's Mammoth	No. 63A	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$5.50	No. 63B	\$0.55	\$0.80	\$6.00
Early Giant Argenteuil	No. 66A	.35	.50	4.25	No. 66B	.40	.60	4.75
Conover's Colossal	No. 69A	.35	.50	4.00	No. 69B	.40	.60	4.50
Palmetto	No. 72A	.35	.50	4.00	No. 72B	.40	.60	4.50
Barr's Mammoth	No. 75A	.35	.50	4.00	No. 75B	.40	.60	4.50
Columbia Mammoth	No. 78A	.35	.50	4.25	No. 78B	.40	.60	4.75



Darling's Mammoth Asparagus



A Field of Our Hardy New Land Beans

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SEED BEANS

Plant them and not only insure your crop against disease but also a good yield of finest quality.

The demand for Northern Grown Seed Beans, the last year, has been enormous, far beyond the supply. Southern farmers are beginning to realize that they must do something to stop the terrible losses they are suffering from anthracnose and blight. They are learning that they can overcome it to a great extent by planting healthy seed grown in the north. This accounts for the unusual demand.

The farms in Northern Michigan being new and the clearings usually small, our farmers have not gone into the growing of beans as extensively as those in Southern Michigan; but there is no doubt but that the beans they do grow far excel in every respect those grown farther south.

Our beans are grown on new land and are free from blight and other diseases which are so troublesome farther south on the old farms. Being grown in the north, they are harder, have stronger vitality, are better colored, yield better, and mature earlier than those grown farther south. Our beans are just as far ahead of those grown in Southern Michigan as Southern Michigan beans are ahead of those grown in other localities.

CULTURE—Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. A good many "Old Timers" pretend to think that if a soil is too poor to grow anything else, it should be planted to beans. This is a mistaken idea. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained.

Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves cannot stand cold. The Dwarfs, as a usual thing, are earliest and most hardy. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season.

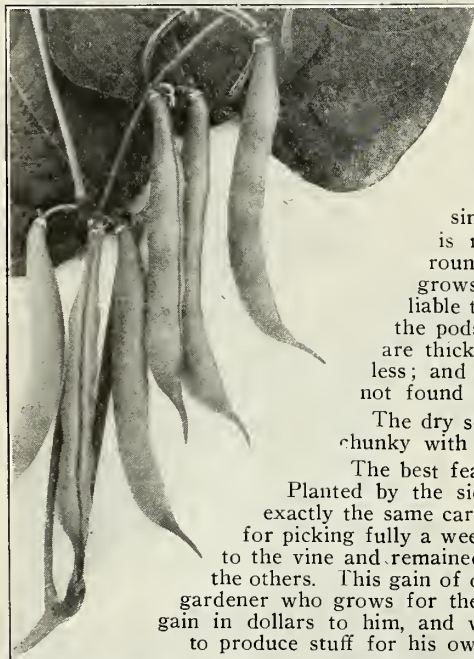
In garden culture beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart and three inches apart in the drills. For field culture, the rows are made two feet or 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. This should by all means be discontinued after the blossoms appear, as blossoms and pods are very tender and easily damaged. Cultivation should therefore be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on illy prepared soil or on land that needs deep, stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and Pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

Picking the pods as fast as they are large enough for use and not allowing the beans to ripen will greatly lengthen the bearing season.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On account of early frosts our 1915 bean crop was almost a total failure. For this reason we are only able to offer most varieties in quantities of one quart and less.

DWARF WAX-PODDED VARIETIES A NEW WAX POD BEAN



Darling's Earliest
of All Wax

Of Our Own Origination and Introduction

84. Darling's Earliest of All Wax

A fine bean of strictly Northern Michigan origination. It has always been grown in the cold north, and consequently is very hardy, very early, and very prolific.

Darling's Earliest of All Wax is similar to the Black Wax family, except that it is much earlier and the pods are not quite as round as the Pencil Pod. It is much more prolific, grows a larger and healthier vine, and is much less liable to rust than any of the black wax sorts. While the pods are not quite as round as some others, they are thick, long, very solid, brittle, and entirely stringless; and when cooked have a delicious, buttery flavor not found in any other variety.

The dry seed is purplish black in color, rather short and chunky with roundish section.

The best feature of this fine bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all the other varieties we grow, given exactly the same care, **Darling's Earliest of All Wax** was ready for picking fully a week ahead of any other. It also bore more pods to the vine and remained longer in condition for cooking than any of the others. This gain of one week in earliness means a great deal to the gardener who grows for the market or his own table. It is a matter of gain in dollars to him, and who is there who does not enjoy being able to produce stuff for his own table a week ahead of his neighbors.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

New Wax Pod Bean—Prolific, Handsome, Delicious

99. Round Pod Kidney Wax

Fine for Home or Market Garden

The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and the finest quality. It has already "made a record,"—altogether unequalled,—by reason of its superb quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness. It combines the most desirable features of both parents—the Black Eye Wax and the Round Pod Refugee. The plants are of vigorous growth with large foliage, and appear completely loaded with handsome pods, which are nearly straight and measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. They are very broad and solidly fleshy—deeply saddle-backed—tender, "brittle," and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as snap shorts; while having white seeds showing only a small black dot at the eye, any surplus allowed to ripen will be readily salable as winter shell beans.

Under ordinary field culture this bean will produce fully twice as many pods to the plant as will the old Wardwell's Kidney Wax, and they will be much more attractive in appearance and much better filled. In quality they far excel the old kind. None of that tough, stringy fiber that all people find so very objectionable.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

90. Darling's Pencil Pod Black Wax

The Handsomest Wax Pod Bean

A grand new variety that is medium early, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long, straight, round as a pencil, saddle-backed, fleshy, and of bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produced during a long season.

Plants are of a true bush growth, 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods.

The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked, does not have that strong "beany" taste found in so many "string" beans. It is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

87. Prolific German Wax

This variety takes the place of the old black wax or butter bean and is much better in every respect. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear creamy white color, and remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Seed small, oblong, jet black.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

93. Saddleback Wax

The plants are of strong bushy growth, 15 inches in height, extra productive. The pods are long, nearly straight, well rounded, and so meaty as to be *saddle-backed*, or creased in the center. The flesh between the beans is *solid meat* with out any open spaces, brittle, always stringless, rich golden yellow, and of finest flavor.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

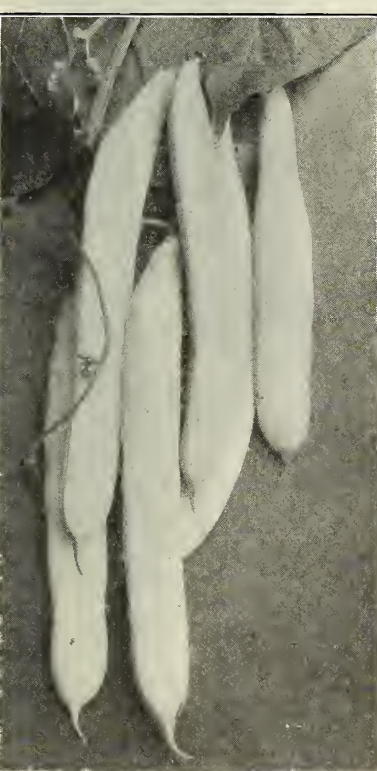
96. Curry's Rust-Proof Wax

A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, flat, long, meaty. It is absolutely rust-proof, at least we have never seen any beans of this variety that were affected with rust. The vine is very bardy and vigorous. The beans, when ripe, are bluish-black and kidney-shaped. An excellent shipper.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.



Round Pod Kidney Wax



Detroit or Improved Golden Wax

102. Wardwell's Kidney Wax

The Market Gardener's Favorite. Many progressive gardeners will have no other than Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean. In the south especially an enormous acreage is annually planted with great profit to the growers. It is one of the best, earliest, and most hardy of the wax sorts.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

103. Refugee Wax

The stock we offer is very productive, early and of superior quality. The plants are very vigorous and branching. The pods are four to five inches long, thick, fleshy, round, stringless and wax-like, being of a clear, light yellow color. Seed medium sized, cylindrical, rounded at ends, yellowish drab, heavily splashed with a bluish black. This is an extensively used sort for canning and is suitable also for the home garden and market.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

105. Detroit or Improved Golden Wax

The plants of this old popular variety are very hardy, quite dwarf but very erect, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods are straight, broad, flat but thick and meaty. Pods are yellow when young, but as they grow older change to a waxy golden shade. Very free from rust. In fact, it is catalogued by some as being absolutely so. Entirely stringless while young. Seed white and quite round, with markings of brown and black around the eye.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

108. Golden Wax

The Golden Wax is a very early and productive bean. The pods are good length, straight, broad, flat, fleshy, golden yellow, with short green points. They cook well as snaps, shell well when green, and are of the highest quality when used in either way. Seed is of medium size, oval, white, more or less colored with two shades of purplish red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; mail, postpaid.

111. Golden Eye Wax Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods six inches long, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy, Considered by some to be the best of the wax pods. Very early, a vigorous grower and sure yielder. Pods are a beautiful waxy golden color, and when cooked are very sweet and palatable. A valuable sort.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

114. Davis White Wax The most hardy and productive wax bean in cultivation. The vine is very vigorous and rustless. The pods are often eight inches long, straight, slender, white, and handsome. They are brittle, crisp, tender, and of good quality. The seed is pure white, kidney-shaped, and when dry and cooked, far excels the Navy bean in flavor and richness.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

115. Scarlet Flageolet Wax This handsome variety of intermediate season seems to do especially well in the south and is a favorite with many truckers. The plants are large, strong growing, erect and produce very long, flat, rather coarse, deep yellow wax-like pods seven to eight inches in length. Seed very large, flat, bright red changing to plum-violet.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

116. Violet Flageolet Wax This sort is known also as Perfection Wax. The pods are very large, and are very similar to those of Scarlet Flageolet Wax. When well grown this is one of the most showy wax varieties. Seed large, flat, dark violet.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

A New Green Pod Bean

120. Black Valentine

Beautiful, Straight, Round. Pods Perfectly Stringless and Delicious.

This grand new bean possesses all the merits of the old Red Valentine, and in addition the pods are longer, straighter more round, more brittle, and better flavored. The pods are slender, perfectly round but slightly curved, and of a beautiful green color. **Black Valentine** is unusually hardy and free from disease of all kinds, more so even than the Refugee, which has always been noted for these good features. It is suitable for either early or late planting. When planted early, it produces pods suitable for use as early as any of the green-podded sorts. In fact, it can be planted earlier than any variety we know of, on account of its being so very hardy.

Black Valentine yields enormously. For this reason we never have any trouble in getting all of them grown that we want. It is the first variety our growers ask for. At any time or for any purpose, **Black Valentine** will be found the most valuable of the green-pod varieties.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

117. Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

The Most Popular of all the Snap Sorts

For snaps there is nothing superior among the green-podded varieties, and many prefer this to any of the wax pods. Vines grow erect, with coarse, dark-green foliage. Pods green, long, curved, round with creased back, very fleshy, crisp, and tender a long time after becoming fit to pull.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

123. Stringless Green Pod Combines the good qualities of all Green Pod Beans. The Stringless Green Pod is now one of the most popular bush beans in America. In point of earliness it ranks among the first, in quality it is excelled by none, and in bearing ability it stands without a rival. It is unquestionably one of the greatest green pod beans to date. As to brittleness of pod, the point suggested by its name, its merit is so high that enthusiastic friends claim it is the only stringless bean.

The pods are round, fleshy, and slightly curved; are borne in abundance through a long season, beginning early. They are $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, inches in length, light green in color, very tender and of the highest and best flavor.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

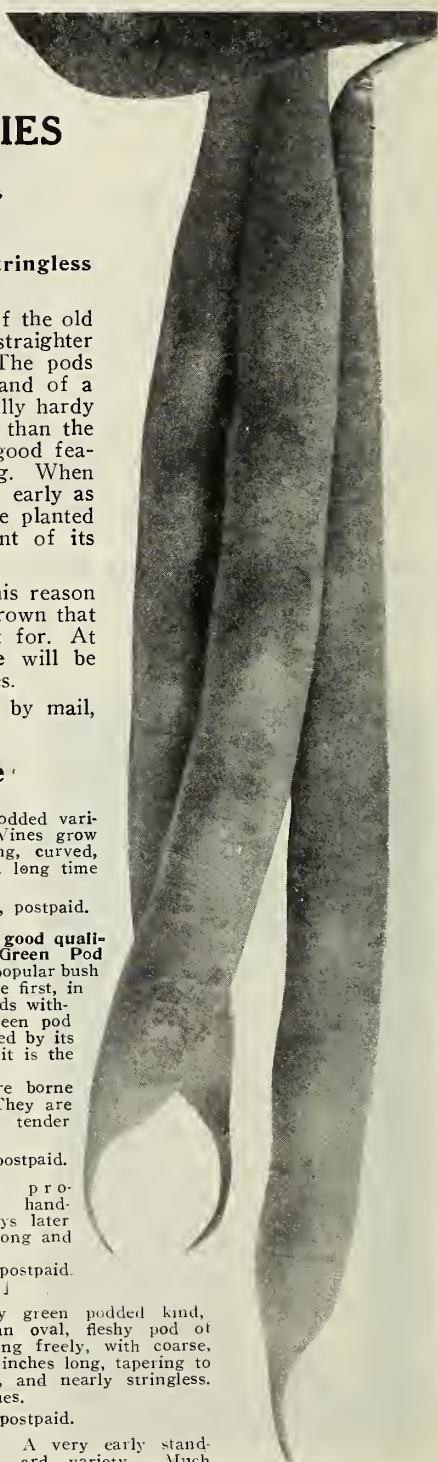
126. Giant Stringless An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods are a little larger and a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod. The plants grow strong and thrifty, are very hardy, and yield enormously.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

129. Extra Early Refugee A very early green podded kind, furnishing an oval, fleshy pod of fine quality. True bush grown, 15 inches high, branching freely, with coarse, abundant foliage. Pods are nearly round, pale green, six inches long, tapering to a slender point, solid and fleshy, brittle, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

132. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks A very early standard variety. Much prized on account of its productiveness and excellent quality. Vines large, vigor-



Black Valentine

ous, branching with an abundance of large, coarse foliage. Pods are long, straight, flat, handsome, of good quality. Seed is long, kidney shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks around the eyes. The green pods are often eight inches long, and are always tender and brittle.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

133. Bountiful This excellent dwarf, green podded sort is similar in appearance to Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks but is of much better quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The pods are very long, six to seven inches, straight, broad, flat, of handsome appearance and absolutely stringless for snaps. They are tender and brittle much longer than most sorts. The pods are longer, broader and have longer tips than those of Long Yellow Six Weeks. Seed medium sized, slender, light yellow with brownish circle about eye. Bountiful is a most desirable early sort for snaps for the home garden.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

135. Dwarf Horticultural Vines very productive, compact, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as shell beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form. Seed large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

138. Improved Goddard, or Boston Vines very large, much branched, but stand erect, forming a large bush. Leaves are large, much crimped. Pods are large, long, flat, curved, with long curved points, green when young, but when fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with red. Green beans are nearly as large and are of better quality than the large Lima, although they are of different shape. Seed is like Dwarf Horticultural, but larger and much longer.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

DWARF LIMA SORTS

THE EARLIEST AND BEST BUSH LIMA BEAN

144. Fordhook Bush Lima The only stiffly erect bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both Pods and Beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenge Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Of strong, erect, true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average 20 to 30 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from 4 to 5¼ inches long, about 1¼ inches wide, by as much as three-fourths of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four.

Fordhook Bush Lima is fully 33½ per cent heavier cropper and therefore is bound to displace entirely the old Bush Limas. In season it is from four to six days earlier.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

141. Burpee's Bush Lima The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each develops into a magnificent circular bush two or three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.25; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

147. Dwarf Large White Lima A bush form of the true Lima. While not as early as Burpee's Bush Lima, many consider it better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the large Limas. Any one who has planted this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.25; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

LARGE SEEDED POLE LIMA BEANS

150. Early Leviathan Lima One week earlier than any other Pole Lima. Of superior quality. Wonderfully productive. The ideal Pole Lima. This delicious vegetable is denied to many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least a week earlier than any other, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers.

It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole Limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain four to five and sometimes six large beans in the pod.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 45 cts.; pk., \$3.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

153. Large White Lima This bean is too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Early Leviathan, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous but slender; leaves medium size, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat.

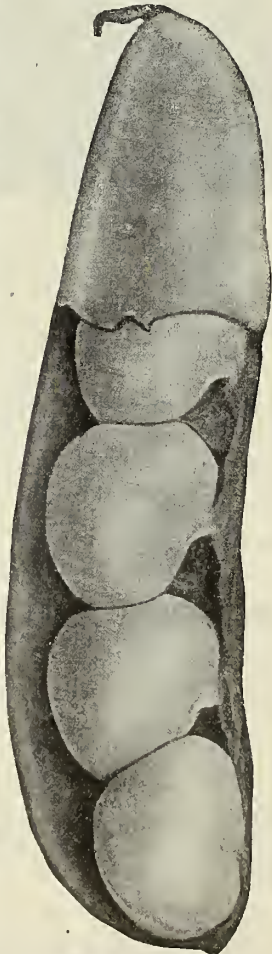
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.25; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

NEW WAX POLE BEAN

159. Early Golden Cluster Wax A Mammoth Wax-Podded Pole Bean of Exceptional Quality—Indispensable for Home or Market Garden. We know of no bean which will please you more than this remarkable new sort. We have grown pods from this variety on our trial grounds a full ten inches long and of a most beautiful golden waxy color, and where they have been



Fordhook Bush Lima



Early Golden Cluster Wax

bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with the results. Try a few of **Darling's**

Improved White Pea Beans and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

167. Northern Michigan White Navy

We have had a great demand for Northern Grown Field Bean seed, the last few years. Our customers have learned that it pays to plant them on account of their being entirely free from the diseases that so often destroy bean crops farther south. The seed we furnish has been very carefully selected, grown and cared for.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Prices subject to market conditions. Write for special prices, if interested.

168. White Kidney

An excellent shell bean to use green in succotash and one of the best for winter use. Unsurpassed when baked. Vines large, branching, with large, broad leaves. Pods medium size, dark green, coarse. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

171. Red Kidney

Similar to White Kidney as regards growth, pods, and shape of seed, which in the case of **Red Kidney** is a dark maroon or red. A very fine variety for baking.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

exposed in market, have readily brought a quicker sale and a better price than any other sort. Pods are produced in clusters of from four to six the entire length of the vine, and are fit for use a long time after reaching maturity. While this variety is nearly as early as any of the Dwarf Beans, it will continue to produce pods until cut down by frost.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

156. Kentucky Wonder

Also known as Old Homestead.

We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, dun colored. One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear until the end of the season.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

162. Lazy Wife

The finest flavored of all as "Snap Shorts."

The pods are of medium dark-green color, very abundantly produced in great clusters, and measure from five to seven inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless, and retain their rich and stringless quality until nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

FIELD BEANS

165. Darling's Improved White

Pea Bean

The result of years of careful growing and selecting.

Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. For this reason they are the most profitable for the farmer to grow, as they will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every State in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field



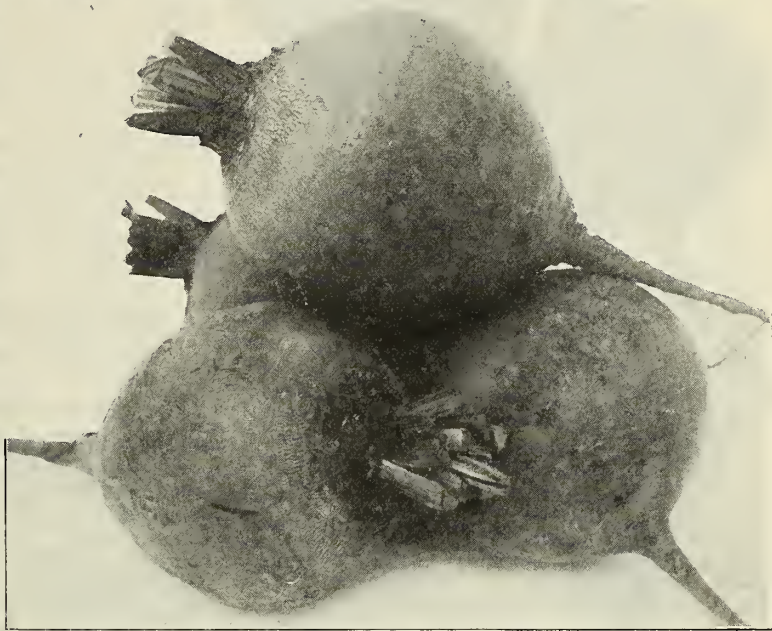
Darling's Improved White Pea Bean

BEETS

CULTURE—The soil best suited for the Beet is that which is rather light, provided it is thoroughly mixed with manure. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant; but for main crop sow in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart, one inch deep. For winter use, the Turnip varieties may be used. When the plants are three or four inches in height, thin out so that they stand three or four inches apart. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing and hand-weeding if necessary. Before freezing weather sets in the roots may be stored in cellars or pits, same as potatoes; dry earth thrown over them before the straw is put on insures their keeping over winter. Do not bruise them in handling. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds to the acre.

174. Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet THE BEET THAT BEATS THEM ALL.

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet surpasses all others both in earliness and flavor. It also excels in color, being dark, rich red that does not change with cooking. It is globular in shape, very smooth, free from side or fibrous roots. It is the best to sow early for early summer use and best to sow late for winter use. It is an ideal winter beet on account of its keeping so well in storage. It is tender, crisp, and deliciously sweet. One of the very best for both the home or market garden. It sells ahead of all others on the market.



Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet

Darling's Earliest Red Turnip Beet is very early, having made a crop suitable for market in seven weeks from planting the seed. The tops being very small make it very fine for forcing. It has the same good qualities whether sown under glass or in the open.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

176. New Crimson Globe Beet A Model in Shape. Very Small Tap-Root. Deep Crimson Flesh. Surprisingly Sweet.

The **New Crimson Globe Beet** has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction. Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown in the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to be without this most excellent new sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

177. Crosby's Egyptian So called on account of its dark color. It is the reddest of all beets and is fine for pickles. Smaller than Eclipse. Very early. Decidedly flattened or turnip shape. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

180. Early Eclipse A very early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap and a small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

183. Dewing's Blood Turnip Top medium size; leaf stem and veins dark red; leaf green; root dark red, turnip-shaped, with flesh carmine red, zoned with lighter shade; tender, sweet, and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

186. Early Blood Turnip An old standby; good for early or late planting. Of fine form, good flavor, red color. Very desirable for home or market purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

189. Long Blood The best of long beets. They are later than the Turnip beets, and while they are of fine quality and a beautiful red color, many object to the long shape. They are the best for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

192. Detroit Dark Red Turnip Matures early and retains its crispness, until very late in season. It is medium in size, flesh bright red and fine grained. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

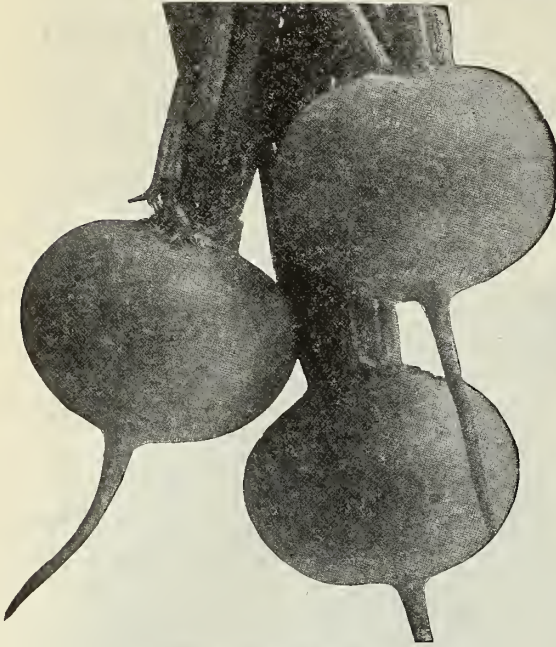
195. Half-Long Blood About half as long as the Long Blood, but thicker. Color dark blood-red, and the flesh is delightfully crisp and tender at all stages of its growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

198. Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs, which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. Rich mucky soils often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar-making.

BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING



Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet

201. Jaensch's Victrix Jaensch's Victrix is unquestionably the best strain of sugar beet as grown by the most successful sugar beet experts in the world. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

204. Vilmorin's Improved

In general, the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as 18 per cent sugar. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

207. Klein's Wanzlebin

A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. A little harder and easier to grow than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

216. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel

By skilful breeding there has been developed in **Giant Feeding Sugar Beet** a sort very much more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sort. It unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a **soft bright pink**, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and very sweet. **Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

210. Lane's Imperial Sugar Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields 14 to 16 tons per acre and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

213. White Sugar Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

MANGEL-WURZEL

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

219. Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red

Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, comparatively thicker and deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller top. Flesh white, tinged with rose. Under careful culture enormously productive. Our stock will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown for feeding stock, and is vastly superior to many strains offered under other names, such as Norbitan Giant, Colossal, Monarch, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

225. Darling's Improved Golden Tankard

We have for years insisted that this is the best Mangel grown, and each season strengthens us in the position we took when it was a comparatively unknown sort. We recommended it unqualifiedly as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown, and it is easily lifted from the ground. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

228. Yellow Leviathan Makes a large, magnificent root, growing half above the ground and easily lifted; an enormous cropper and good keeper. It is of even shape, with smooth skin. Flesh firm and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

229. Darling's Mammoth Golden Giant

Very large. Remarkably even in shape, of vigorous growth; has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm, and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The Brussels Sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable



Giant Feeding Sugar Beet

that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is that it is as hardy as the Curled Greens. The real sprouts are not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stock itself. Strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

231. Improved Half Dwarf The stem which usually grows from 20 inches to 2 feet in height, is covered with "miniature cabbages" which may be boiled like cabbage or cooked in cream like cauliflower. They are by all means the most delicious and delicately flavored of the cabbage family. On this variety the heads grow very closely and its quality is the finest. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

234. Dalkeith, or Perfection Plants are of dwarf growth and stems are thickly set with large, solid sprouts. This variety is very hardy and even during quite severe weather, the plants maintain their sprouts; in fact, the flavor and quality is much improved by frost. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

DARLING'S NORTHERN GROWN CABBAGE

CULTURE—Cabbage requires deep, rich, mellow soil, high manuring, and good culture to obtain fine, solid heads. For early use, sow seeds of the early kinds in the hotbed or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February; transplant into the open ground in April, in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in the row; or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked. Transplant in about four weeks. For second early cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late cabbage, sow in May and transplant in July in rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. In transplanting, it is important that the plants be set down to the first leaf, so that the stem may not be injured in case of frost. Be careful not to cover the heart of the plant. Hoe every week and stir the soil deep. As they advance in growth, draw a little earth to the plants until they begin to head.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

First Early Sorts

THE EARLIEST CABBAGE OF THEM ALL

237. Darling's Extra Early Express

A Valuable Acquisition for All Who Grow Early Cabbage.

Earliest Hard Heading Cabbage Yet introduced

Darling's Earliest Express combines earliness with solidity, good size, delicious flavor, tenderness, and productiveness. We have no hesitation in making the bold claim that it is the **Earliest Cabbage in cultivation**. The heads are of good size, very solid, pointed, with very few loose leaves. Being very dwarf and compact, plants may be set close so as to produce an enormous yield to the acre. The head is very solid, lasts until fall without bursting, and has the advantage of being formed firmly at an early stage of growth, so that a perfect cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before the head has come to maturity. The head is fully matured at least a week earlier than that of any other variety so it may be seen how extremely early the unmatured cabbage may be marketed and the exceptionally high prices they will command before other varieties arrive.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

240. Early Jersey Wakefield

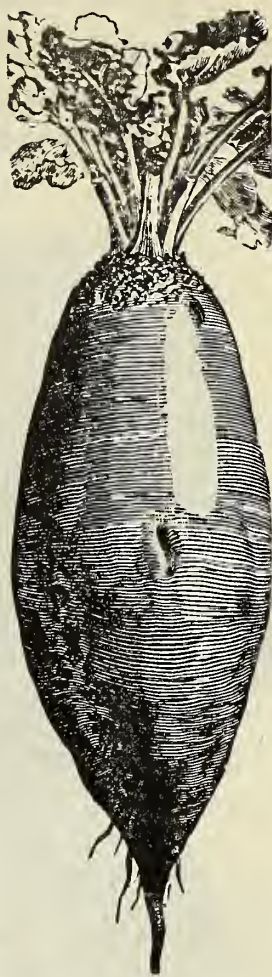
While this variety is not quite as early as our Extra Early Express, we consider it the best of extra early, oblong, or conical-shaped head variety for general early market in the United States. It is by far the most popular of the class, and more seed is planted of this variety than of all others of the same type. Our seed is the result of the most careful selection from early-maturing heads of uniform size with small outside leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

242. Copenhagen Market

The earliest large roundheaded cabbage yet introduced. Head exceptionally large for so early a variety; very solid and of most excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather an upright growth. Leaves medium light green, nearly round comparatively thick and smooth. A most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

244. Charleston Wakefield

After years of patient cultivation and selection, this variety has been evolved from the early Jersey Wakefield cabbage. Its heads, though conical, are not quite as pointed as those of its predecessor and much larger, often weighing 8, 10, and 12 lbs., very solid, and only a few days later in maturing. It is the largest of the early varieties. A strong, hasty grower, of great vital-



Darling's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel



Darling's Extra Early Express

ity, it seems impervious to onslaughts of slugs and worms, and we cannot recommend it too highly to our customers as one of the most reliable and satisfactory varieties on the market. A rapid grower in all localities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

246. Early York Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10.

CABBAGE—Second Early, or Summer Sorts

249. Early Winningstadt (The Old Standby). Well known and popular cabbage. In season very close to Early Jersey Wakefield. The leaves are

dark green and very tightly folded, making it the hardest of any early cabbage. This variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well, both summer and winter. Our seed has been especially selected. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

250. Enkhuizen Glory

A valuable second-early cabbage that is becoming immensely popular. It produces fine marketable heads fully as early as our famous All-head Early, but round or ball-like in form. The heads are very solid, with but few outer leaves, and of such compact growth as to permit quite close planting—thus increasing the yield of a given area. The heads are of medium size (weighing from six to eight pounds trimmed), tender and of fine flavor. They keep well when put away and consequently Enkhuizen Glory is valuable also for sowing later in the season for early winter use. Plants set

out in midsummer will produce fine heads before cold weather. The seed we offer has been grown by the originator in Holland, and will yield heads that will delight the most critical planters. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

252. Early Flat Dutch An excellent second early cabbage, produces large solid heads of uniform shape, flattened on top. Fully developed heads frequently measure 10 to 12 inches across and weigh 12 to 15 pounds each. It also is fine grained and of dainty flavor. It succeeds everywhere, but seems particularly suited to the South, as it has strong heat resisting qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

255. Henderson's Early Summer About ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being fully double the size it may be classed as decidedly the best large Early Cabbage, and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Equal in weight to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves allow it to be planted nearly as close as the Early Jersey Wakefield. Keeps a long time without bursting. Heads round, not pointed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

258. Fottler's Early Brunswick Short Stem One of the very best second early sorts, especially for the home garden.

Plant of dwarf, compact growth, with very short stem and few outer leaves. Head large, flat, solid, and of excellent quality. Most desirable as an intermediate variety and also well adapted for late use. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the long-stemmed, coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20.

261. All Seasons' Cabbage

A Grand Variety. We can safely recommend the All-Seasons Cabbage as one of the best and surest cabbages to grow. It is a little later than Early Summer, but very much larger (about double the size), and for the market gardener one of the most useful, marketable, and profitable cabbages to grow. It is perhaps the safest variety for the amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. The heads are dark blue in color, and being tender and fine keeping, are excellent for all fall and winter use as well as during the summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Darling's Extra Selected Volga

CABBAGE—Late, or Autumn and Winter Sorts**264. Darling's Extra Selected Volga** **The Quickest Growing Large Late Variety**

A new cabbage which is one of the finest varieties. For uniformity in growth, shape of head, and hardness we have never seen its equal in a large-heading variety. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefield had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all heads, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ball Head, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. The quality of this cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. It will keep perfectly all winter if kept cool.

If plants are set out early, they will head in July and August, and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet, and will produce enormous crops on good rich land and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.95.

THE LATEST CABBAGE OF THEM ALL

279. Houser **The Best, Latest, Largest, Most Solid-Headed of the Late Round Sorts.** Houser Cabbage has given such general satisfaction we could fill pages with good reports received from enthusiastic purchasers. This is the kind to grow for late market and shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity it is fully equal to the Danish Ball Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. Its shape and general appearance are better shown in the illustration on this page, made from a photograph, than we can give it in words.

In size the Houser will average about 12 pounds. The heads are very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep, and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market.



The Houser Cabbage

In quality the Houser equals the best, being very sweet and tender, and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well, and has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well. It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect. Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.95; by mail, postpaid.

267. Stonemason Drumhead The plants are of medium size with only a very moderate number of leaves. Stem medium length, heads of good size, round and slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender, and entirely free from the strong flavor found in many late sorts. It is one of the few cabbages that is certain to please both the amateur and the market gardener. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

270. Premium Late Flat Dutch A low-growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, an excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch cabbage on the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

273. Hollander, or Danish Ball Head Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Heads medium sized, round, very solid, and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

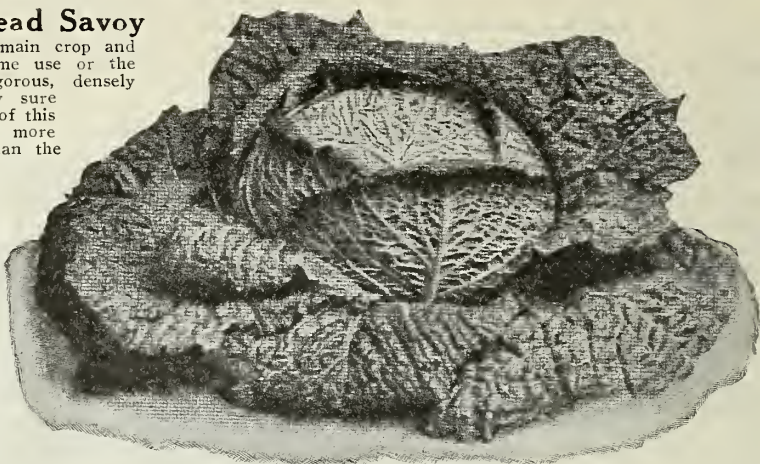
276. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over 50 pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

SAVOY CABBAGE

The Savoy Curly Cabbages are of exceptionally fine flavor and quality, and should be more generally cultivated. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is considered. Most delicious after frost.

282. Drumhead Savoy

The best of the main crop and late Savoy for home use or the market. Plants vigorous, densely crumpled, and very sure heading. The heads of this variety are larger, more solid, and better than the sorts offered as Perfection or Green Globe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.35.



Drumhead Savoy

285. Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy

One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoy. Head round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine deep green color and excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

RED CABBAGE

288. Mammoth Rock Red The best, largest, and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

291. Red Dutch For pickling; hard, oblong beads, dark purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

CARROT CULTURE—The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed one-half inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more healthful. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

294. Darling's Improved Danvers Larger, Sweeter, and Better in Every Respect Than the Old Danvers

Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot is an enormous yielder doing well on all kinds of soil and in all climates where any variety of carrot can be grown. It is fine for table use and the very best for feeding stock. It easily leads our entire list of carrots in the number of orders, which proves beyond a doubt that it is giving the best of results. We claim that this is the most profitable carrot to grow either for table or stock feeding. On account of its being so very solid it outweighs all other varieties, making a great difference where sold by weight. Being very large in diameter and rather short, makes it an easy variety to dig—another great advantage that should not be overlooked where large amounts are grown. It yields enormously, 30 tons to the acre being not at all unusual.

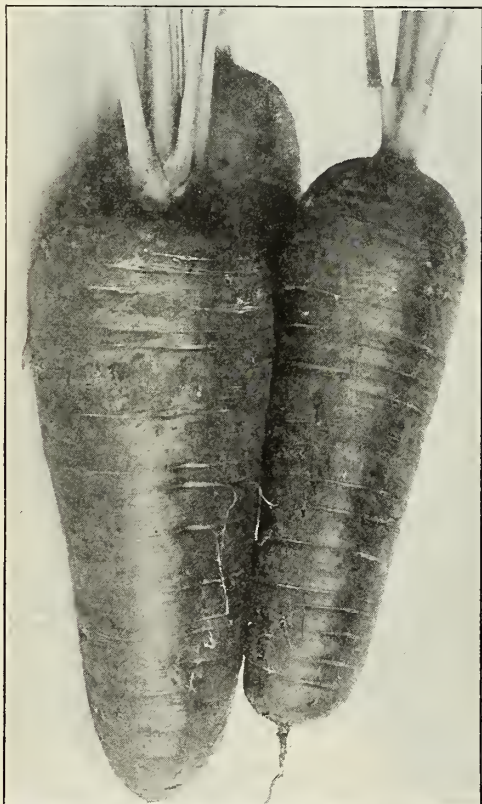
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

303. DARLING'S BEST OX-HEART

The Best For Heavy Land.

We advise sowing this fine strain of Ox-Heart carrot on heavy land which is unsuited for the longer rooted sorts. To make good growth the long kinds need a very deep loose soil. Our Ox-Heart can be sown on the heaviest soils and will yield about as many bushels to the acre as the long varieties on more suitable soil. We have seen good yields grown on ground baked so hard that it would have been impossible to have dug the long sorts even if they could have been grown.

The tops are small for the size of the roots which are rather short, ending quickly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and very sweet. When young, the roots are fine for table use, being fully equal to the kinds that are usually grown for that use. When mature they make the very best kind of winter stock feed. We know of no crop a farmer can grow that will cost so little and be of more real value to him than a crop of our strain of Ox-Heart Carrot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Darling's Improved Danvers Carrot



Darling's Best Ox-Heart Carrot

tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper, and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

309. Darling's Selected White Belgian The Largest Carrot in Cultivation. The best stock carrot and therefore the best carrot for the farmer and stock raiser. While not a table variety, the flesh is very sweet and is highly relished by stock of all kinds. Our Selected White Belgian Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp, and solid, and very sweet in flavor. It is the vast improvement on the white and green Belgian sort which have been favorites in the past. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulders, rendering them easily harvested. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

312. Darling's Selected Yellow Belgian Similar to our Selected White Belgian, except that it is yellow where the other is white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

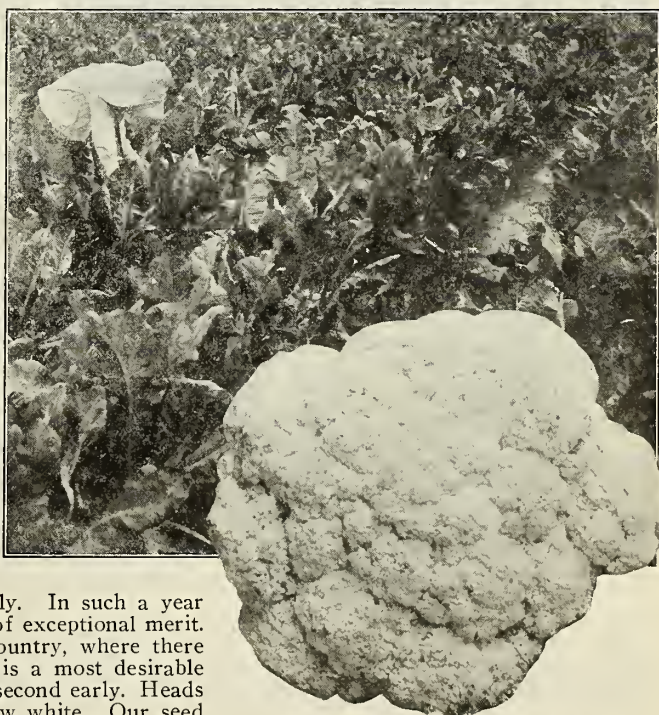
CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE: The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce will produce about 3,500 plants.

324. Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower

This is a fine large variety that matures about a week later than Snowball Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations on account of its large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads. But as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed a good crop of this delicious vegetable can be easily obtained.

During some seasons, especially like the past year, after a very late spring, hot weather comes on very quickly. In such a year this variety has proven itself of exceptional merit. Also in warm parts of the country, where there is not much cool weather, it is a most desirable sort. Very sure heading and second early. Heads larger than Snowball and snow white. Our seed



Darling's Dry Weather Cauliflower

297. Danvers Half Long

A half-long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size, coarsely divided. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange, and of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

300. Improved Long

Orange This is a decided improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best-formed and deepest-colored roots of the old Long Orange. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on deep and mellow soil. Roots distinctly larger at crown, shorter, thicker, and smoother than those of Long Orange, but so uniform and true to type that the bulk of the crop will be greater. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

306. Chantenay

Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump-rooted and smooth, color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

is A-1, and procured from the original grower in Denmark. Where a large acreage is planted, there should be at least a portion of it in this variety.

Price: Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$13.00.

315. Darling's Best Early The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" to market ahead of the other fellow. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid, and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. It is equally desirable for family use and for the market garden. The heads are large, from 9 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh from four to eight pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$12.00.

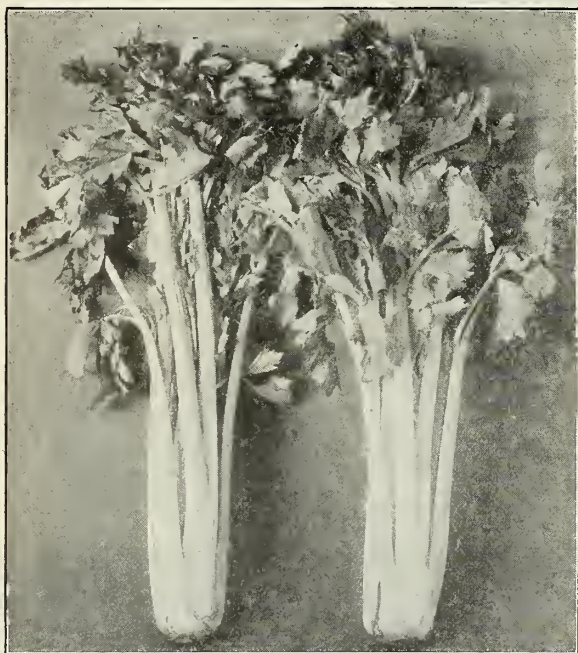
318. Henderson's Early Snowball Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine, solid head. Don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$12.00.

321. Extra Early Dwarf Snowball Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out-of-doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hotbed or where subjected to a temperature above 60°F. When plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart each way. When they are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky.

The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used, they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or first of July.



Darling's Snow White Celery

blanches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. When grown in rich, moist soil, the stalks are numerous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts. The stalks are crisp and solid, free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor.

To these ideal qualities are added the beautiful silvery white coloring and self-blanching characteristics of White Plume; that is, the foliage is tipped and variegated with white while the heart, inner stalks, and leaves naturally white, and the plants may be easily and quickly blanched by leaning boards on either side of the row without the necessity of "banking up."

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

330. Giant Pascal This is a green-leaved variety, developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching and we recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; it is very solid and crisp, and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is of medium height, very thick, the upper portion nearly round but broadening and flattening toward the base. With high culture this variety will give splendid satisfaction as a large growing sort for fall and winter use. In the south it is prized more than almost any other kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

333. White Plume The earliest celery. This is a well-known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any other vegetable, for no "banking up" is necessary, although it helps to firm the earth against the plants and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

336. Golden Self-Blanching This is the most popular and best yellow celery for early use. In nearly all markets it is the leading sort. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the white varieties and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early as any other sort, and produces dwarfer and much larger bunches with broad, heavy stalks which blanch into a deeper golden yellow color than the other varieties. The color is very handsome, stalks are crisp, tender, and free from stringiness. It is the standard of excellence in the yellow variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

327. Darling's Snow White Celery

The Best Early Self-Blanching Variety

This grand new celery we quickly describe to celery experts by stating that it is **Golden Self-Blanching with White Plume** coloring; it possesses the robust, sturdy, compact habit of Golden Self-Blanching, the stalks being even thicker, more solid and heavy, with immense solid hearts and all brittle, crisp, and tender, free from strings or pithiness, and of delightful rich flavor.

Snow White is decidedly better in quality than White Plume.

It is ready for use as early,

- 339. Golden Heart Dwarf** A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the half dwarf white sorts except when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.
- 342. Winter Queen** Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping until March, April, and even May if desired. It is short, stout thick, and heavy, with double the amount of heart of any other celery, a habit of growth which gives it truly remarkable value. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white, and are firm and solid. It has, in fact, many of the traits of the Golden Self-Blanching, but is of a deep green color, and far better keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

CELERIAC

A Turnip-Rooted Celery. Roots, not tops, are eaten.

- 345. Large Smooth Prague** An improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round, and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as Celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SWEET CORN

Northern Michigan is the home of good sweet corn. Corn grown here is sweeter, richer and more delicately flavored than corn grown almost any other place in the world. We do not know why it should be, but we know that it is. Not only experts in such things, but the thousands of people from all over the world who visit us summers, say so.

Our corn is also hardier and earlier. We can explain this, for all vegetables that grow here in the north are that way. It will stand planting earlier and will mature in shorter time than will corn grown farther south.

The man who plants our corn will be surer of a good yield, will have corn of better quality, and will have it earlier than his neighbor who plants southern grown seed. This means a good deal to either the one who has just a little home garden, or the one who grows for market. It means the most to the latter for it is dollars he is after. If he has corn of better quality and can get it on the market a few days earlier than the other fellow, the dollars will be his all right. These are our reasons for advising you to plant DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN SWEET CORN.

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. A rich, warm alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting.

Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

348. White Mexican

The Best Early White Sweet Corn

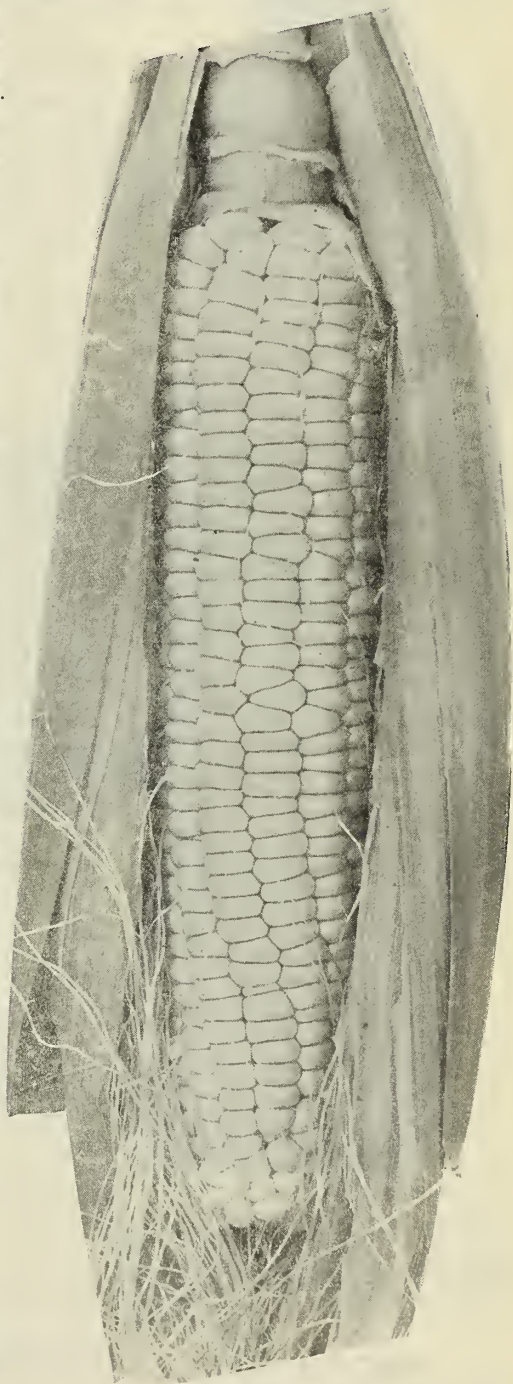
Did you ever eat any of the old Black Mexican Sweet Corn? Do you remember its marvelous sweetness and delicious flavor? Did you like its flavor but dislike its color? Well, in the **White Mexican** we have the Black Mexican in a white skin with larger ears and earlier.

White Mexican came from a "sport" found in a field of the old Black Mexican, which has never been excelled for earliness, sweetness, and delicious flavor, its only objection being its dark color when ripe.

White Mexican retains all the wonderful sweetness and delicious flavor of the Black Mexican, but instead of being black in color, it is a beautiful pearly white.

White Mexican grows about five feet high, and is very strong and vigorous. The stalks produce from one to three ears to the stalk, measuring from seven to nine inches in length, with twelve to fourteen rows of kernels. It is fully as early as the Early Cory, but produces larger and better-filled ears, and more of them.

We were the first to catalog **White Mexican**, and at first our sales were very small. But it fast gained in popularity until we now sell more of it than of any other two varieties, and would no more think of not listing it than we would Stowell's Evergreen or any of the other old standard sorts. We notice that the demand has become so great as to compel nearly all seedsmen to catalog it. Some of them, it is true, do not call it **White Mexican**, but offer it under a name of their own.



White Mexican

White Mexican is, we think, without exception the best early white sweet corn ever produced. Our seed is all grown by the originator, and is genuine.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

SWEET CORN

354. Darling's Pure Gold It was just ten years ago that we first offered **Pure Gold** to our customers. Thousands have bought it since that time and every one of them are singing praises of this truly wonderful sweet corn. Other thousands are joining their ranks every year, for instead of losing popularity it is making friends faster than ever. It not only makes friends for itself, but it has made more friends for THE DARLING SEED CO., than any thing we have ever introduced.

In all of our experience we have never known any thing like it. At first it was a little hard to get it started, on account of its color, but when it once gets a foothold in a neighborhood, other varieties of sweet corn may as well move on.

In color, **Pure Gold** is a beautiful golden yellow, entirely different from any other yellow corn. It also has a delicious, sweet flavor, excelling in that respect all other kinds. It remains tender a long time and comes off the cob freely without any of those disagreeable hulls that get between the teeth, and make you think of a toothpick after the first bite. One of our customers described it perfectly in a very few words when he said, "It is as sweet as honey and so tender it fairly melts in the mouth."

After it has once become introduced its color is one of its best features for it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. Our market gardeners had some trouble at first in getting it on the tables of our big summer hotels, but after they once got it started their only trouble was to grow enough to supply the demand. No other kind is now used in these hotels when **Pure Gold** can be secured.

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is uncommonly hardy, and will stand planting much earlier than other sorts, which makes it several days earlier in becoming fit for use. The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size and not too awkward to handle, as are the larger ones.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

351. Cory This popular extra early variety succeeds well where the summer is short, cool, and moist. Ears six inches in length with eight rows of quite broad grains. The cob is red. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

357. Extra Early Premo A Pure Sweet Corn, earlier than Extra Early Adams. A "sixty-day" sweet corn that combines all the merits of the leading early varieties. The stalks grow about five feet high, and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to the stalk. Many favorable testimonials have been received regarding this corn, and from our own tests (having grown it largely for several seasons) we do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

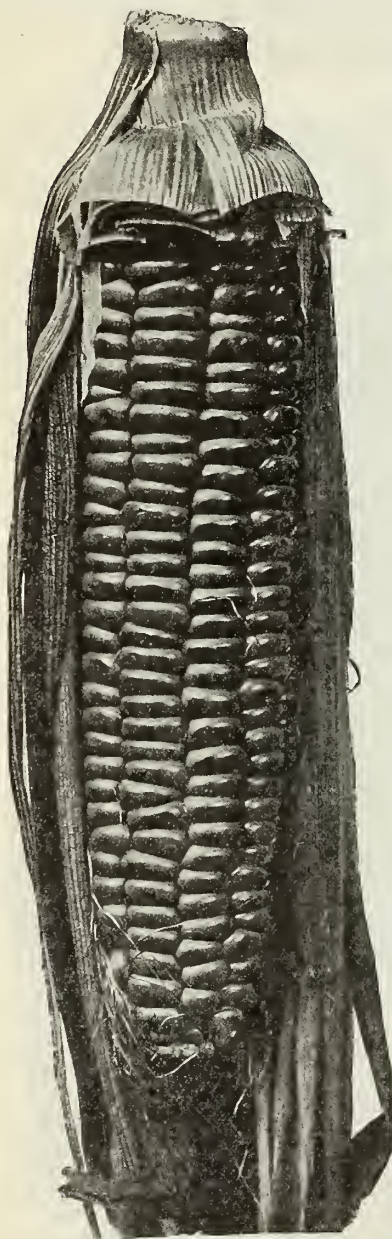
360. Golden Bantam An early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. Ears eight-rowed, six to seven inches long, and of the medium size found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Our stock has been very carefully selected during several seasons, and will be found decidedly superior to much that is offered. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

366. Kendel's Early Giant The ears measure 8 to 10 inches long and have 10 to 18 rows of grains. The majority of the ears are 12-rowed. The kernels are pure white, and are very sweet, tender, and palatable. Kendel's Early Giant is a prolific variety, and matures its ears in from 60 to 72 days, depending on location and character of soil. On warm, sandy land the ears are ready in 60 days. The large, well-filled ears command a quick sale in any market where there is a demand for really choice early sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

363. Peep-O'-Day One of the Sweetest of all Extra Early Table Varieties, is what the originator has to say of this sweet corn. The stalks of Peep-O'-Day corn grow from 3½ to 4½ feet high, and bear from two to five ears each. The foliage is light, and, being small, stalks will stand very close planting. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

369. Early Minnesota This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about six feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. Ears about eight inches long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet, and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.



Darling's Pure Gold

372. Perry's Hybrid This is a very popular eastern variety. Stalks about six feet high, bearing often a red or pink cob; grain medium sized, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than Minnesota. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

375. Crosby's Early A most excellent early variety of fine quality. Ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 14 rowed or more, with short, nearly square grains, which are very white, sweet, and tender. Plants about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

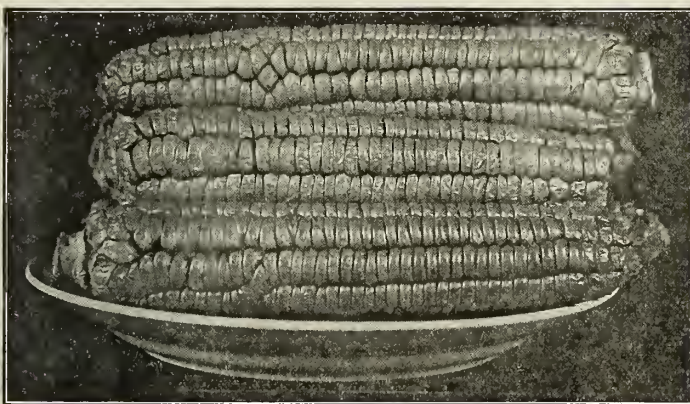
378. Early Evergreen We have tested many samples of Evergreen corn that were claimed to be earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to be just as good, but we have never found any of them so valuable as the stock of this variety we offer. It has been proven, both on our trial grounds and in the field, to come into fit condition for use much earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and to remain in condition quite as long. Ears about seven inches long, with 16 to 20 more or less irregular rows with very deep grain which is of the very best quality. Plants average from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, and in ear resemble those of Stowell's Evergreen, but differ in earliness, and we think are more uniform. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35c.

381. Mammoth White Cory A second early variety, usually fit to use in from 50 to 60 days from seed sowing. It is one of the sweetest and best. It is a sport or selection from the famous Red Cob Cory, which for years held popular favor as the best first early. White Cob Cory retains all of the good qualities of its parent, with the added merits of having a white cob and white kernels, free from the objectionable reddish tinge that sometimes occurred in the red cob variety. Plants are dwarf and stocky, enabling them to be closely planted; usually two ears are borne on a stalk. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

390. White Evergreen This is a high-bred, pure-white type of the ever-popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure-white grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender kernels. Market gardeners and canners have long been wishing for a white sweet corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state, both cob and kernels are white as snow. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

384. Stowell's Evergreen The best and most popular of all sweet corn varieties. Its reputation is based largely on its productiveness and large, band-some ears with fine-flavored deep kernels, very white in color. The ears are medium to large size. The grains are deep, exceptionally tender, and remain a long time in an edible condition. The dried kernels are shriveled so much that they readily show its unusual sweetness. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.



Mammoth White Cory

for several days longer than other corns. The ears average eight to nine inches in length, cob small; plump, pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. But the great merit of the "County Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of any sweet corn. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

387.

Country Gentleman

For Main Crop. The Most Delicious Sweet Corn Grown. Very productive, each stalk yielding three and often four ears, even six ears occasionally. Country Gentleman is the finest of all sweet corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender corn you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk"

POP CORN

CULTURE—Does well on sod land, or where clover has been turned down. Plant when danger of frost is over, in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, leaving three or four stalks to the hill. May also be sown in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in the drills, allowing only two plants to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly but shallow. Use two quarts to the acre.

393. Monarch White Rice Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, more abundantly produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

396. Queen's Golden This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Produces from four to six ears on a stalk. Our stock of this strain is very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

399. Silver Lace A pop corn well deserving its name. Its superb tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows five to six feet high, producing three of four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts. By mail, qt., 35 cts.

CRESS

The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum powder.

402. Curled, or Pepper Grass The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled. Of rapid growth, about one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

405. Gray-Seeded Early Winter A variety that does well on upland, and quite similar to Water Cress in appearance and quality. Also known as Upland. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

408. True Water This is a distinct variety of cress with small oval leaves, and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water; does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small rapid streams. Under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.10.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN CUCUMBER

Northern Michigan is the home of the cucumber. Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the best development of all kinds of garden vines, and the cucumber above most others. This vine does so well here that nearly every railroad station has its "salting station" owned by one of the big "pickle factories," where they salt down the small cucumbers for pickles.

Our cucumber seed will produce plants that will be free from disease, fruit early, and yield big crops.

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well-rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep, in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that it is impracticable.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials for if used too freely, they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Use one ounce for fifty hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.



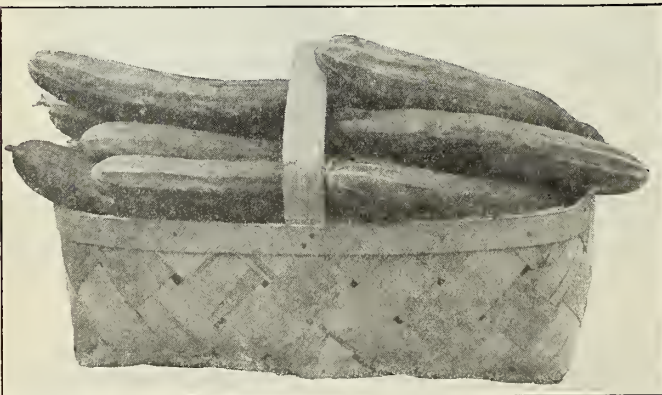
Petoskey White Spine

411. Petoskey White Spine The finest for Slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific, and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intense rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white, and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market this variety is without a peer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

414. New Davis Perfect Cucumber **WE OFFER SELECTED STOCK of the Original Strain of this Now Famous Variety.**

Mr. Davis has for years been forcing cucumbers under glass for the Chicago and Detroit markets, and it has been his ambition to produce a cucumber that would be as handsome in appearance and sell as well when grown in the ordinary way in the open ground. He has at last succeeded in perfecting a cucumber that beats anything we have ever seen; Davis' Perfect is bound to become the most popular cucumber both for forcing under glass and for growing outside; for the following reasons:

1. It has an ideal shape, and the handsomest color of all cucumbers.
2. It is a type of the most perfect size.



New Davis' Cucumber

3. Eating qualities surpass anything ever tried.

4. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slicing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed.

5. It is enormously productive, in fact beats anything ever tried.

6. It does not change its dark, rich color when grown outdoors; in fact, it resembles a hothouse cucumber so closely that dealers cannot tell the difference, and are willing to pay as much for it as the hothouse production. Mr.

Davis has tried every strain of new cucumber that has been introduced in the last few years; while a number of them have been very good, he is frank in saying that his cucumber beats anything he has ever tried, and other growers are of the same opinion.

7. It is as early as the earliest, being fully as early as White Spine.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

417. Early Short Green This variety is known also as Early frame, and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster, and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

420. Early Cluster Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. A hardy and very productive sort. These are desirable for small pickles. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue long in bearing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

423. Improved Long Green One of the best for pickles and salad. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe, is the best for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits long, firm, and crisp. This variety is a very popular one, and the seed we offer is an improved strain. Pkt., 5 cts. oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

426. Boston Pickling A distinct and very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth, symmetrical, and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

429. Cumberland Combines prolificacy and vigorous growth with beauty and uniformity, is of the hardy White Spine type. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over almost the entire surface. During the whole period of growth the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being a choice for slicing as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

432. Small Gherkin For pickles. A very small, oval, prickly fruited sort, quite distinct from all others, and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties, and should always be picked when young and tender. Seed distinctly smaller than other cucumbers, and is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

EGGPLANT

CULTURE—Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in a moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frosts but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

435. Darling's Spineless New York Improved Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, and handsome. The most prolific strain. Plants large, spreading foliage, light green; fruit very large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.85.

438. Black Beauty Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich dark purple color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.85.

ENDIVE OR CHICORY

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but it is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or pieces of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

441. Large Green Curled A large, strong growing endive, which by tying up, can be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well cut and bright green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

444. Moss Curled One of the best autumn, winter, or spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which, when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

447. Ever White Curled A very beautiful sort in which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. The plant is moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Large Green Curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

GOURDS—Useful Sorts for the Kitchen Garden

Gourds are rapid growing and very interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage, odd and singular-shaped fruit; being tender, they should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The following varieties will be found useful for household purposes, besides being extremely ornamental and serviceable as climbers.

450. Japanese Nest Egg Resembles exactly in color, form, and size the eggs of hens; do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet. The vine is useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

453. Dipper Like the Sugar Trough Gourd, this is useful also for many household purposes. The vines should be grown on a trellis so that the Gourds may hang down and thus have straight necks for handles. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

456. Dish Cloth or Luffa A natural dishcloth and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, elastic, and durable. They are also useful in the bath in place of sponges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

459. Sugar Trough The fruits grow to a large size, of very flat pear shape. By sawing off the upper portion large dishes or buckets may be made, which are useful for many household purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap and salt dishes, and for water pans for the poultry yard. The shell, when dried, is thick and hard, extremely light, but very durable, lasting a long time in use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

462. Extra Fine Mixture of Gourds A splendid mixture of Gourds, including all the ornamental kinds, both large and small, of various shapes and color, such as Japanese Nest Egg, Mock Orange, Dish Cloth, Turk's Turban, Dipper, Serpent Bottle, Warty Gourd, Hercules' Club, and many other curious and unique varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, or German Greens, do not form heads, but furnish an abundance of pretty curled leaves that are highly prized for food. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of the cabbage family. Can be successfully raised on almost any soil, but the richer it is the better the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May; transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Will endure considerable frost without injury. One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill; four pounds sow an acre.

465. Dwarf Curled Scotch, or German Greens A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety, the leaves of which, when properly cooked, make a very palatable dish of greens. The plant is very hardy, and

is grown extensively in the south for shipment. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright-green color. This sort is often used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

468. Tall Green Curled Scotch Grows about two feet high, with an abundance of dark-green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. So hardy as to be able to withstand winter in the Middle States without protection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

471. Siberian A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large, comparatively plain in the center, but are cut and frilled at the edges. Very hardy, a favorite for greens and in many sections is extensively grown for forage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

KOHL-RABI

(TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE)



Earliest White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

When young and tender, they are fine for table use, when matured, they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hot-bed, transplant and cultivate like Early Cabbage. For winter use, plant the middle of June or first of July outdoors in rows 18 inches apart, transplanting or thinning out to eight inches apart in the rows.

One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

474. Earliest White Vienna

Greenish white outside, with clear white flesh within. Smooth, short leaf; good for forcing; fine in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

477. Early Purple Vienna

Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple, flesh white, desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Another of the garden plants that excel in the north. Lettuce requires cool weather for its most perfect development. For this reason it does better here than farther south. Our cool nights and new land being just suited to its best growth. Our seed is selected from perfect, healthy plants and always more than pleases those who plant it.

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the Cabbage, with round head and broad spreading leaves, and the Cos, with long head and erect narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects.

Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. For the cabbage or heading varieties where large heads are desired, the plants should be thinned ten to twelve inches apart in the row.

HEADING VARIETIES

480. Darling's Ice Cream

A Head Lettuce That Heads

Largest and best lettuce. Heads have grown eight inches across, and weigh one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp and cool. Gardeners who want a large Head Lettuce either for forcing or outdoor work, find this a valuable variety. The leaves are light green and tender. To get the best results this sort should be grown early or very late, as it does best in cool weather. When forced under glass, should be grown a number of degrees cooler than other sorts. Grown largely in the Southern States for shipping North.

Shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance, and fine quality. Both in cold-frames early in the spring and in the open ground,—in

spring, summer and early fall months,—it has proved to be not only the **very earliest** and **surest heading** of all early lettuces we have ever grown, but also the **very finest quality** at all seasons. Thousands of satisfied planters are most enthusiastic in praise of it. It is not only **earlier** than May King, Nansen, and other choice extra early varieties, but the heads are also **larger** in size and more tightly folded. The outer leaves are a light green, while all the inner leaves of the head are nicely blanched to a rich buttery-yellow tint. Stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

482. Early May King

The plants are of quick growth, practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of six to seven inches with the broad, light-green outer leaves folding closely about the round, solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a *specialty fine, rich buttery flavor*. The round, solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this fine early variety in the spring, and again during August and September for fall use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Darling's Ice Cream Lettuce

- 483. Early Prize Head** Mammoth heads; even the outer leaves are crisp and tender; light green, tinged with brownish red. Superb flavor; very hardy; fine for home use; too tender to ship any great distance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.
- 486. California Cream Butter** Extra fine sort of this type, forming splendid large compact heads in cool weather. Heads round and solid; outside green; within the leaves are a rich creamy yellow color; most delicious and buttery in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

489. Big Boston

A Great Favorite with our Trucking Friends. After "Ice Cream" about the best seller in our entire list.

There is no question that this large cabbage lettuce is constantly gaining in popular favor in all sections of the country, whether grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, in frames for use in early spring or for forcing in the greenhouse during the winter. Its large, compact white heads, which are always crisp and tender, are attractive either upon the market stall or on the table. Our strain of seed is carefully grown and is the best that can be had. It is recommended to all home and market gardeners desiring a fine, big crisp, and tender cabbage lettuce.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Darling's Improved Hanson Lettuce

- 492. Darling's Improved Hanson** In table quality this lettuce is perfection itself. It is wholly free from bitter taste, having a sweet and rich flavor, even to the outer leaves. It remains long in good table condition after reaching maturity, and resists heat and drouth well, and is very slow to run to seed. Its ability to remain sweet and tender is one of the leading characteristics. It is a perfect open-air lettuce in all respects. It is hardy and may be set out in earliest spring or grown late in the fall. Every year increases the already wide demand for our strain of Improved Hanson, and no lettuce has a wider American popularity than this hard-heading Cabbage Lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

- 495. Early Curled Simpson** (Seed White.) An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet, tender, and well flavored. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are very young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

- 498. Black-Seeded Simpson** One of the best varieties for sowing out-of-doors where a thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired, and for those markets which demand a very large, loose, clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. Leaves are slightly ruffled and blistered and even the large outer ones are very tender. Uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

- 504. Grand Rapids** For winter forcing in greenhouse there is no variety that produces such results as the Grand Rapids. It is a leaf lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. Its upright habit admits of very close planting in greenhouse, and in the garden. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. Our selected stock has been especially grown for greenhouse use, and runs wonderfully even and true to type. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

COS LETTUCE

Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

- 507. Early White Self-Folding** (Seed White.) Leaves yellowish white, crisp, tender, and of good quality; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Romaine or Trianon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

- 510. Darling's All-Summer Lettuce** Our mixture consists of all the above varieties—Head, Curled, Leaf, Cos, Black and White Seeded—all mixed together. It makes a very valuable lettuce for those who have only a small place, giving them fresh lettuce all the season from one planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Darling's Extra Early Hackensack

MUSKMELON

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set.

The beetles may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials or the vines will be injured. Should even the

diluted material prove injurious to the vine, use road earth, only, as frequent dusting with this alone will often prove effective, especially if a wind is blowing.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

516. Darling's Extra Early Hackensack A Reliable and Bountiful Yields. Large, Handsome, Early, Green Flesh, Rich and Sugary. This New Early is a selection or improvement almost equal in size to the Hackensack, and at least ten days earlier. Several years thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all large netted melons. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. The skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

519. Jenny Lind This is the earliest of the green-fleshed sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is round or flattened. In size it is small, being from three to five inches in diameter—a very convenient size for serving in halves. It is more largely grown in the great melon producing State of New Jersey than any other sort, and is used in enormous quantities in the eastern cities and at the seashore resorts. The vines are very prolific, and the culture profitable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

522. Improved Large Green Nutmeg Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

525. Bay View Fruit of largest size, frequently ten or fifteen pounds. Deep ribbed and coarse netted. Many persons prefer the old form of muskmelon which was large and long, and we offer this as the best of the type. It is of good flavor, productive, with firm flesh, and does not rot quickly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

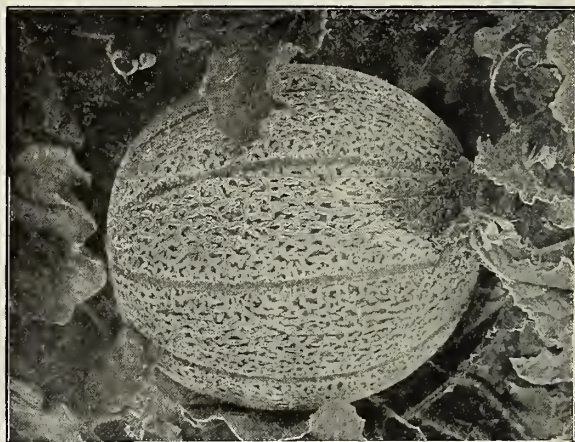
528. Rocky Ford, Improved This delicious melon is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape and beautifully netted. It has been improved at Rocky Ford, Colorado, a section noted for its fine muskmelons. The melons average about five inches in length, and are of most delicious flavor; flesh is smooth grained, and light green in color. It is a very popular variety, and the melons are found on the tables of all leading hotels and restaurants during their season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

ORANGE-FLESHED VARIETIES

546. Burrell Gem Muskmelon

A Red-Fleshed Rocky Ford Burrell Gem is a combination of two of the best muskmelons ever grown. While it has the shape and appearance of the Rocky Ford, it has the deep salmon-colored flesh of the Emerald Gem. While some claim that it is not quite as early as Rocky Ford and Emerald Gem, we have been able to discover very little difference.

This new melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size, and shape, as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They weigh about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine-grained, and spicy, and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. So great has been the demand for this variety by commission houses who have handled them that growers are unable to keep them supplied. They always command a much higher price than other sorts and sell readily when other melons are a drug on the market. Our seed comes direct from the originator. Be sure to include with your order.



Burrell Gem Muskmelon

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

537. Darling's Emerald Gem Muskmelon The Best Orange-Fleshed Melon

Introduced twenty-eight years ago, this has long been acknowledged the most delicious in flavor—the standard by which all other melons must be judged! It is also one of the earliest to ripen, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance to market, it is unequaled for home use or nearby markets. Vines of strong, vigorous growth and very prolific. If fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen, the vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The melons are of the same size as our Netted Gem, but slightly flattened at the stem and blossom ends. The skin is a rich, deep emerald green, smooth and free from netting. The fruits are heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between the ribs. Flesh very thick, with thin rind and small seed cavity, crystalline in appearance, and of a rich salmon color.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

531. Darling's Unequaled Gem —Truly a Gem Among Melons. It is extra early and a prolific bearer of rather small, flattened, round, deeply ribbed melons with a smooth deep green skin, free from netting; the flesh of beautifully reddish salmon is very deep, tender, and highly flavored, simply delicious. The vines are healthy, strong growers, and continuous bearing all season long if the melons are picked as soon as ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

534. Paul Rose, or Petoskey Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated, possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about five inches in

diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem. Of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity, the most uniformly good of any muskmelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market melon for professional growers, and one of the very best sorts for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

540. Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream

Fruit medium to large sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



Improved Paul Rose or Petoskey Muskmelon

543. Hoodoo This new melon was bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The melons are of medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, of rich orange color, handsome appearance, and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper; its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

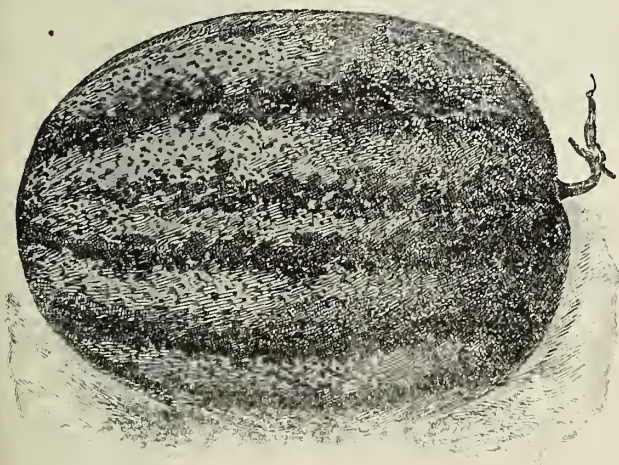
WATERMELONS

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, with a very generous shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant eight or ten seeds in each hill, and finally when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. Owing to the large size of watermelon seeds, the ounce size packets are about right for small gardens. One ounce of seed will plant 20 or 30 hills; four or five pounds will plant an acre.

549. Darling's Iced Honey

Iced Honey Will Ripen Farther North than any, and is just as Valuable South. Iced Honey is the finest watermelon for the family garden. People in our Northern States can now enjoy, from the beginning to the close of the season, most delicious watermelons, for Iced Honey is not only the earliest variety in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season.

Darling's Iced Honey answers the following description: Very nearly round, very large for an extra early melon, averaging about fifteen pounds. Very dark green, mottled with a lighter shade. It is unsurpassingly luscious, having a very rich honey-sweet flavor. The flesh is very dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind, no waste. Seed are light brown. In fact, Darling's Iced Honey is a melon that should be found in every garden, and the time is not far distant when it will be. Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Darling's Iced Honey

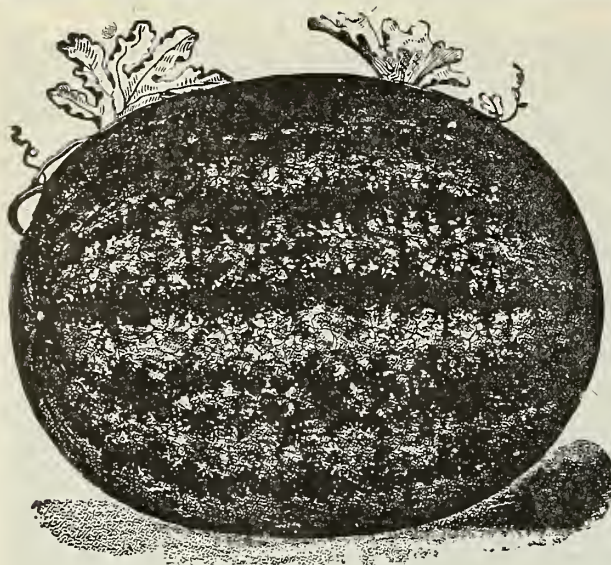
ity. The heart is large, there is little or no cavity and very few seeds—all solid flesh, the quality of which is sustained clear to the rind. It can be grown successfully over a larger latitude than any other watermelon, and it will mature large crops in Northern States when the season is at all favorable.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 85 cts

560. Cole's Early

When we offer Cole's Early watermelon we are by no means offering a new variety, but one of the oldest introductions, one that has been out long enough to become endeared to the hearts of thousands of growers all over the country. Even if it is old there has never been a better one.

As its name indicates, Cole's is an early melon. It is as early as any and is particularly suited to the Northern Garden. The beautiful bright red flesh is crisp and of delicate texture—granulated, cool and sparkling. In flavor it is lusciously sweet and refreshing. The melons are not large, seldom over 12 inches in length by 9 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solid-



COLE'S EARLY

pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

554. Livingston's Nabob The Best for the Home Garden, the Market Garden, and for Shipping. Deep red flesh. Crisp, sparkling, lusciously sweet. A melon for all sections; equally valuable for Northern or Southern States. Vines hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit large and heavy (weighing 30 to 60 pounds), resembling the Kolb Gem in shape, but differing in color, being peculiarly mottled, rather than striped; rind thin and very firm; fruit keeps a long time, and is not excelled in shipping qualities; seeds dark buff or dun color; flesh the deepest scarlet, firm, solid, and of richest flavor. Does equally well on different soils, in various climates, and under unfavorable as well as favorable conditions. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

556. Sweetheart A large watermelon, nearly globular in shape, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a bright, beautiful mottled green. The flesh is red, firm, crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper and excellent shipper, and a good selling melon, being attractive and of a good quality. The quality continues to improve after ripening. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

557. Ice Cream, or Peerless This is an old favorite and is still the standby in many places for an early market melon. One of the best sorts for market gardeners who deliver to consumers. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval but somewhat uneven in shape, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender, and very sweet. Seed white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

562. Kleckly Sweets, or Monte Cristo It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary, and splendid in every way. The melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

564. Tom Watson An extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting, and of superb flavor. The average melon will weigh 35 to 40 pounds, and measure about 28 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance the large, delicious fruits. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

CITRON These are a small and hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft like in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously.

567. Colorado Preserving This is a large-fruited strain of Citron for preserving. Flesh clear white and very solid. Green seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

MUSTARD Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

570. White English Leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

573. Brown or Back Mustard More pungent in flavor than the White. Seed black. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

576. Southern Giant Curled Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and plants used early in spring as a salad. Seeds brown. Plants two feet high; enormous bunches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

579. New Chinese A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Darling's Hardy Northern Onion Seed

Grown by Experts from Healthy Selected Tubers under the Best Conditions.

Our Onion Seed has advertised itself. It has proved that all we have been claiming for it is true. It is of such superior quality that when it once is used in a neighborhood it not only sticks but it spreads.

We have thousands of unasked for letters from growers all over the country who say that we furnish better onion seed than any one else. They say that it is more certain to grow, less liable to disease, more true to name and more productive than any they have ever bought any other place. These letters are all the more appreciated by us because they are not asked for by us. They go to prove that our efforts to furnish the best seeds possible to produce are not entirely unappreciated.

Our Onion Seed is grown for us under the most thorough and critical inspection, and we confidently claim it is the choicest that it is possible to produce. Cheap onion seed grown from badly shaped or poorly ripened bulbs will produce after its kind. A few dollars saved in the purchase of Onion Seed for planting may result in the loss of hundreds of dollars when the crop is harvested.

CULTURE—Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor, unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are already very

rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years and will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the south, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top Onions. The Potato grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on top for seed.

Darling's Selected Globe Onion

The Height of Onion Perfection. Our Strain of Southport Globe Onion Has Never Been Excelled and Very Seldom Equaled

585. Darling's Southport White Globe

The most beautiful onion grown. Symmetrical globe shape with smooth satin white skin. A perfect silver ball. Grows to a large size, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference. Solid and heavy. Flesh purest white, close and fine grained, mild and of an exceedingly delicate flavor. A very heavy cropper, yielding under good culture up to 900 bushels to the acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the onions keep nearly as well as the yellow and red varieties. A valuable onion for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Darling's Selected Globe Onion

588. Darling's Southport Red Globe

A handsome onion of immense size, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference, solid, heavy, and of perfect globe shape; the skin is of a glossy deep purplish red color; flesh close grained, sparkling white, cooking tender and mild. It is hardy, a splendid keeper, and a big yielder, averaging under good culture from 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is absolutely unsurpassed, being grown by experts from bulbs critically selected for largest size, solidity, brilliant rich color and typical globe shape, with small necks, thus insuring thorough and regular ripening and curing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

591. Darling's Southport Yellow Globe

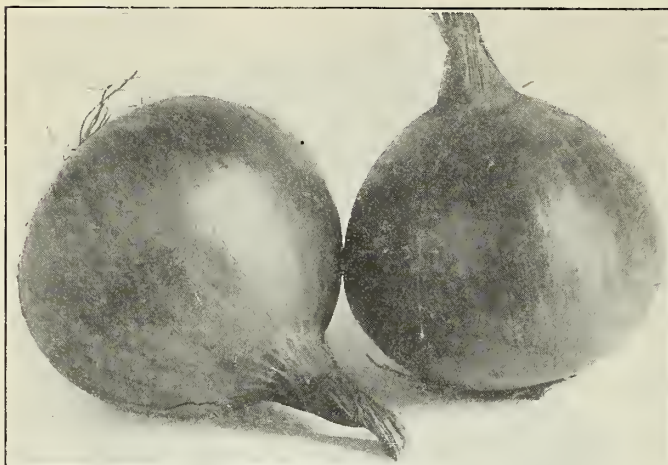
This is one of the most satisfactory and popular varieties raised, for family use or for market. It is an enormous yielder, hardy and reliable, making, under good conditions, often up to 1,000 bushels per acre. The onions are models of perfection, growing uniformly deep and globular in shape, veritable globes of gold, and are extra large, averaging nine to ten inches in circumference; the color of the skin is an attractive light golden yellow; the flesh snow white, firm, mild, and juicy. The small necks of this superior strain enable the onions to ripen down evenly, insuring unsurpassed keeping qualities. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

582. White Portugal, or Silver Skin

The leading White Flat Onion. For the family garden it is one of the best. The bulbs attain a good size, ripening evenly; the color is a beautiful silvery white when cured under cover. Its shape is flat but symmetrical. For a white variety it is not only early, but a good keeper. For slicing and boiling it is one of the best, the flesh being mild and tender. It is largely grown for pickles when sown three or four times as thick as usual and is also extensively sown for sets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

594. Yellow Globe Danvers

A standard variety everywhere. Shape round, uniform, early but sure keeper; heavy cropper; good seller; more extensively grown than any other Onion. A fine, productive variety of medium size; skin coppery yellow; flesh creamy white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The bulbs are rather flat with small necks, and ripen down very evenly. It is of medium size, very solid and heavy, of excellent quality, and produces an enormous weight per acre. It forms a bulb very early in the season, so that it may be used almost all summer, and ripens up crisp and solid in the fall. The tops die off entirely, leaving perfect-shaped bulbs without neck, which possess marvelous keeping quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



Yellow Globe Danvers

still a standard, general crop, yellow Onion where a strictly globe-shaped 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

600. Mammoth Prize-Taker

in the fruit stores and markets of all large cities. Prize-Taker is by far the handsomest, most productive, most popular, and best of all Yellow Globe Onions. It is a bright, clear, straw color, and always grows to a uniform shape, which is a perfect globe. It has a very small neck, and ripens without stiffness of the neck. They attain immense size, fifteen inches in circumference being often attained when raised under favorable conditions. To reach this size it is necessary to start them early in hotbeds and transplant so they may have a long season to reach their mature size. Grown under ordinary conditions they grow to slightly larger size than the ordinary Globe Onion.

This Onion is of the same type as the large Spanish Onions imported in quantity and sold in crates. Grown now for many years in this country, our seed is thoroughly acclimated, and if permitted to thoroughly ripen, keep quite well, although the poor keeping quality of this Onion is its worst drawback.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

603. Mammoth Silver King

A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick through, and the average diameter is from five to seven inches; single bulbs weigh from two to three pounds each. The Onions are of a beautiful silvery white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.85.

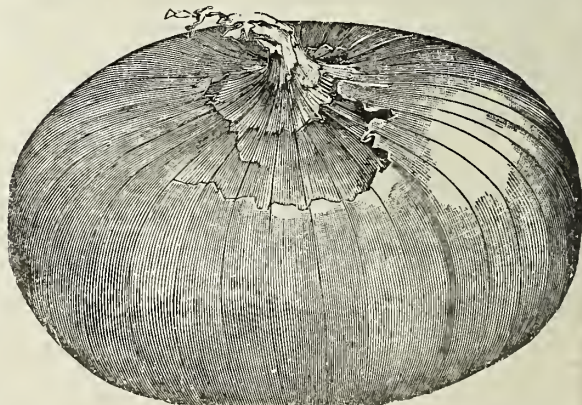
609. Extra Early Red Flat

It will succeed in cold, mucky ground, where other sorts would fail. It matures ten days sooner than the Red Wethersfield. It can be made to produce fine marketable Onions in ninety days from the sowing of the seed. It is of mild flavor and keeps well. The color is a deep, rich red, the grain is fine and close, and the Onion is solid and heavy. It is hardy, reliable, and well adapted for early market. Extra Early Red will succeed almost anywhere, but is particularly fitted for northern latitudes, where the seasons are short and cool.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

612. Extra Large Red Wethersfield

Universally popular. A leading variety in all sections. Produces enormous crops of Onions, all clean, solid, heavy and perfect. No "thick necks." Sure cropper. Long keeper. Unequaled shipper. This is the most popular standard variety for winter market in many Northern States. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes very large Onions. Though well flattened, the solid onions are thick through. The outer skin is deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large solid Onions keep well to hold for late winter markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.



Extra Large Red Wethersfield

597. Michigan Yellow Globe

Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow Onion. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No Onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

599. Yellow Danvers

A productive and very extensively used early or main crop variety of medium size. The skin is light coppery-yellow in color. The flesh is creamy-white, mild, and of excellent flavor. The bulbs are flattened yet quite thick with small necks, ripen down quickly and very evenly and keep very well. This is bulb is not demanded. Pkt.,

- 615. Australian Brown** An extra early, long-keeping, medium-sized, globe-shaped, onion, ripening three or four weeks ahead of Red Wethersfield. The color is clear brown, amber and they are remarkable keepers, onions having been kept a whole year in first-class condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60.
- 618. Mixed Onion Seed** This mixture will be found not only very convenient, but profitable as well. It contains globe onions, flat Onions, white, red, yellow, and brown Onions, all kinds. It will supply green Onions early in the season; large Onions in the summer, and all varieties for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 85 cts.
- ONION SETS AND BULBS** It is cheaper to raise Onions directly from the seed. Many persons with small gardens, however, still prefer to use sets. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch Onions to pull early in the spring, and for the earliest ripening bulbs. Prices by the bushel are subject to fluctuations of the market. The price per single quart will hold good throughout the season, or as long as our stock lasts.
- 621. White Onion Sets** Grown from our choicest strain of the Philadelphia White Silver Skin seed. Price: Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50.
- 624. Red Onion Sets** Grown from Large Red Wethersfield seed, the best for sets. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.15.
- 627. Yellow Onion Sets** Grown from the choicest Yellow Globe Danvers seed. Qt., 25 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25.
- 630. Potato Onion** Valuable for bunching or an early crop. The smallest sets make fine bulbs of good size, while the larger ones produce a cluster of small to medium size bulbs. Light brown skin; mild, white flesh. It is earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all Onions from sets. For the family garden, whether pulled green or as dry bulbs, they are most excellent. Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful plants.

633. Darling's Dark Green Curled

A distinct and handsome variety of quick, robust growth, forming compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed, graceful leaves, finely cut, most beautifully curled, and of that brilliant emerald green color so highly attractive when used for garnishing. The flavor of the leaves is also unusually rich and aromatic, rendering this variety of special value where used for flavoring in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

636. Plain, or Single Leaves flat, deeply cut but not curled. It is very dark green, is hardy and of excellent flavor, and for these merits is often preferred. It is used more for flavoring, while the curled sorts are used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

639. Double Curled The standard sort for outdoor culture, also highly prized by market gardeners for the greenhouse. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

642. Dark Moss Curled The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive. On account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

DARLING'S SUPERIOR PARSNIP

Here is Where We Again Excel



Darling's Improved Hollow Crown Parsnips

No place in the world produces such parsnips as does Northern Michigan. They grow large, strong, perfect and healthy. Great big, smooth, white fellows that look clean enough and good enough to be eaten without cooking. Such perfect roots cannot help but produce seed of the highest quality, and they certainly do it.

CULTURE—Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep, mellow, and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the north. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

645. Darling's Improved Hollow Crown

This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender and sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all, and we recommend it for both garden and field culture.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

648. Long Smooth White

Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

651. Guernsey

The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN GARDEN PEAS

All Grown Right Here in Northern Michigan and Possessing Hardiness, Vitality, Earliness, and Productiveness Found Only in Northern Grown Seeds

We grew peas for seed here in Northern Michigan long before we thought of selling them through

a catalog. In fact, the growing of peas for seed was the starting of our present seed business. We still grow hundreds of acres of them every year.

The pea is a cool weather plant. For its most perfect development it requires a cool climate with plenty of rain. Peas suitable for planting cannot be grown in a hot climate on account of the pea weevil (pea bug). This insect works in the night time and in hot weather. Our Northern Michigan nights are always cool which accounts for our escaping this pest.

Our soil and climate are also suited to the most perfect growth and development of the pea. Seed grown here has strong vitality and produces strong perfect plants and pods. Plants grown from our seed are certain to be strong and healthy, disease resisting and productive.

Our 1915 pea crop was even more satisfactory than the large one of 1914. It was grown and harvested under the most ideal conditions. We gave it more careful attention while growing and in our warehouses than usual so that the seed we offer you this year is of strong vitality, as true to name and of as good appearance as can possibly be offered by any one.

CULTURE—For early garden use we would advise a light, rich warm soil, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them, and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow

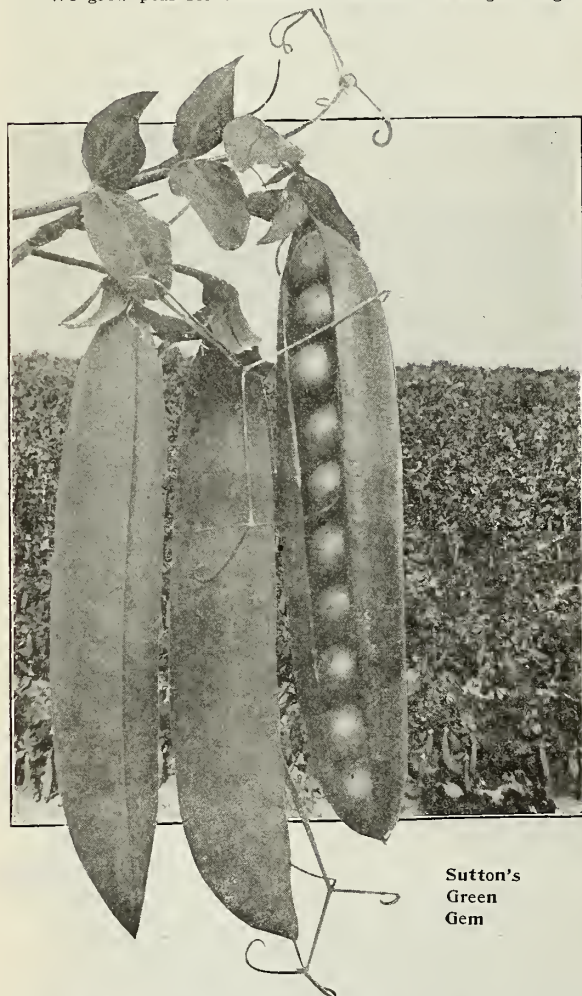
well. The crop should be gathered as quickly as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled, and should be sown thicker than the round peas and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest-flavored peas.

Those marked (†) are large-podded sorts.

The varieties here listed are arranged in the order in which they become suitable for use—the earliest first, and so on down the list to the latest.

NOTICE—Wherever the number of days from planting to first picking for table use is given, the



Sutton's
Green
Gem

time is taken from our trial ground records. Weather conditions, variations in soil and cultivation, as well as difference in latitude, will make either a longer or a shorter period of growth.

GARDEN PEA

666. *†Sutton's Green Gem

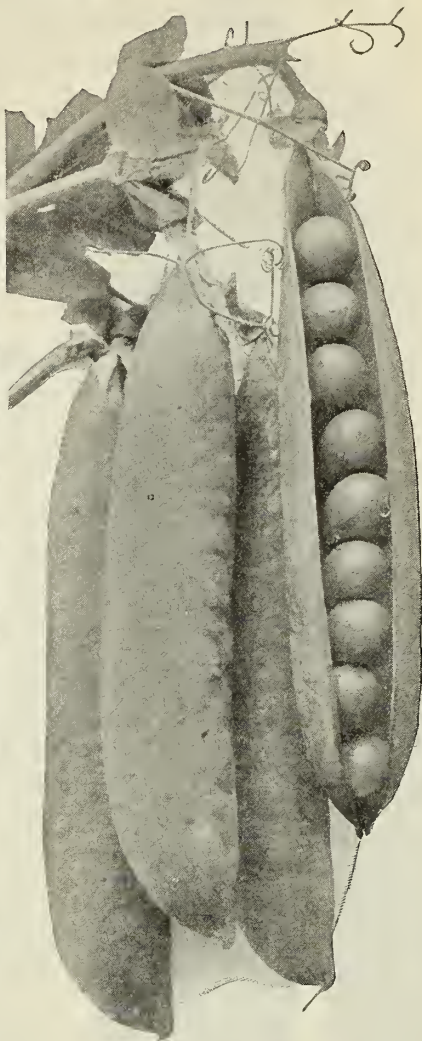
New, Dwarf, Large-Podded Pea of Best Quality

In **Sutton's Green Gem Pea** we do not by any means offer a pea that is new to us. For several years we had grown it in our trial grounds and for our home trade, until we had decided that it had great merits and was too valuable to longer hold back. So in 1914 we decided to offer it in our general catalog.

We are well satisfied with the way it has been received by our customers. The demand has been unusually large for a new offering. It has been well distributed over the country and from letters we have received we believe that it has given universal satisfaction. One thing we have noticed. Nearly every one who ordered it in 1914 came back with a larger order for 1915.

The original seed was secured by ourselves from the originators. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England.

Sutton's Green Gem grows a strong, vigorous plant about 12 inches high. The foliage is large and very dark green. The pods are long, broad, and pointed; very dark green in color; always well filled; shells thick and tough, keeping the peas in condition for use twice as long as is usual. It is one of the most prolific yielders we have ever found among the dwarfs, the vines often being so loaded with the large handsome pods as to entirely conceal the foliage. Peas



Sutton's Excelsior

when cooked are of the most delicious flavor. Ready to pick in about forty-five days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

GARDEN PEA

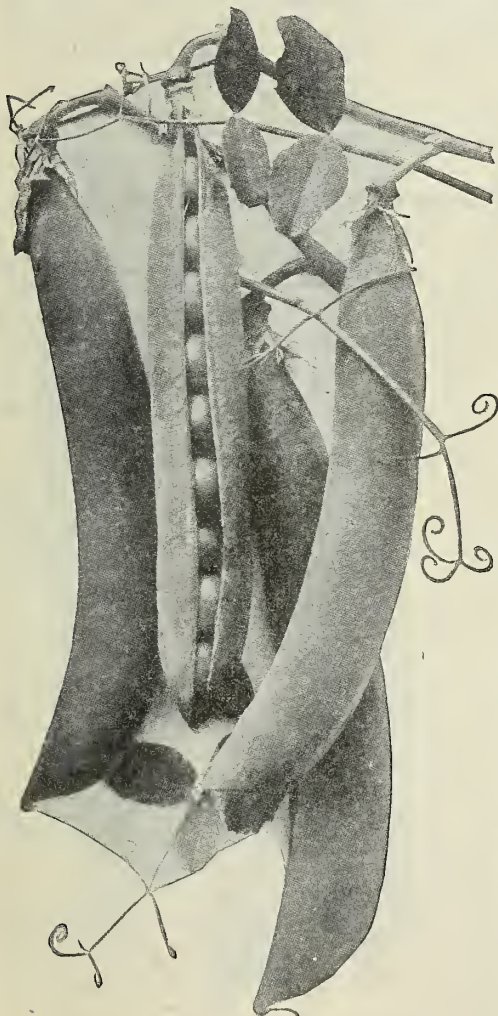
672. *†Sutton's Excelsior

The Ideal Home Garden Pea

Sutton's Excelsior is one of the first of the early, dwarf, large-podded peas; as early as Nott's Excelsior, but very much more productive and producing much larger pods. In height it is about 20 inches. It makes a very strong growth, very seldom attacked by insects, and bears enormously. The pods are quite large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, very broad and square at the end. Pods and vine are about the same color as the Telephone. It is very hardy; seed may be safely sown as early as any of the hard, smooth-seeded kinds. An ideal pea for the family garden, for the reasons that the vines do not need staking; it is easily grown, hardy, yields heavily, and has unsurpassed table qualities.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Darling's Bountiful

MID-SEASON GARDEN PEA

696. *†Darling's Bountiful—Rightly Named

One of Our Money-Making Trio, Introduced by Us in 1908

Comes into bearing about a week earlier than Hosford's Market Garden, making it what would be called a "second early." The vines are rather slender, woody, very strong, about 3 feet high, with an abundance of dark-green foliage of medium size. The pods are long, very round, dark green, and packed so full of peas as to cause them to curve backward. The pods are always filled to the ends. Never any peas missing.

The peas are large, much wrinkled when dry, flattened, of most excellent quality. This wonderful new pea is a very sure cropper, and never has failed to yield much above the average since we have known it. Very desirable for the home garden on account of yield and quality, and for the market garden on account of the fine appearance of the pods.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

GARDEN PEA

735. *†Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy

Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, often carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A very large-podded main crop pea, similar to Improved Stratagem, but a little lighter in color of vine and pod. The striking features of the Daisy Pea are its large pods and the way in which they are heaped up in ridges on the short, strong vines. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder or Little Gem, and are always well filled with large peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and being strong and thrifty, require no support, making it an ideal variety for use where brush or stakes are not available. This pea is desirable on account of the fine appearance of the pods, and always finds a ready sale. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

654. *Gregory's Surprise (Eclipse)

The Earliest Wrinkled Pea, May Queen Excepted

It is as early as the smooth varieties, yields better, and is far superior in quality. It ranks with the earliest of the large podded wrinkled varieties in quality, is earlier and yields better. Pods are much smaller than Gradus, but they are much more numerous and are always filled to the end. The vines grow about two feet high, but need no staking. Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 55 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

657. Darling's Improved Alaska

An improved strain of our ever-popular Alaska pea—one which we have spent years in perfecting. We offer it, fully believing it to be the most perfect strain of Alaska in existence.

We believe that market gardeners, canners, and others who are particular about their seed, will find it entirely satisfactory.

It is exceedingly hardy, and may safely be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Pick 45 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50 by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

663. *Nott's Excelsior

Combines to a wonderful extent the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem with none of their objectionable features. The peas are unsurpassed for quality and sweetness. A very desirable variety for the market gardener and the best of all for the home garden. Grows to a uniform length of 15 inches. Seed green, much wrinkled and square on account of being packed in the pods so tightly. Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

669. *†Gradus, or Prosperity

This variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy; vines 3 feet in height and very prolific, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

675. *†Ameer

A new variety of unusually good qualities. Ameer comes in with Gradus, but is entirely different in nearly every respect. The vine and foliage grow strong and hardy, are a dark-green in color, about three feet high. The pods are not quite as large as Gradus, but they are a darker color, which makes them more salable. Pods are always well filled, containing from eight to eleven dark-green peas, sweet and tender, and of unexcelled richness. Dried seed is dark blue-green, much dented, so that it is neither a wrinkled nor a smooth variety. The good qualities of Ameer make it appeal to every one. Ready to pick in 49 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Darling's Improved Dwarf Telephone

We believe it is just what they want. We know that no other strain will excel it in quality, earliness, or genuine merit. It is the most even-ripening strain we have ever seen. It is exceedingly hardy, and may safely be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Pick 45 days from planting.

678. *American Wonder Nearly as early as Gregory's Surprise, with stout branching vines 10 to 12 inches high when grown under favorable conditions. These vines are literally loaded with pods containing seven or eight large, luscious, wrinkled peas of finest quality. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

681. *Thomas Laxton NEW, FIRST EARLY, LARGE-PODDED PEA This fine new pea was raised by crossing Early Gradus (Prosperity) with a very fine seedling of "Earliest of All" type. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but the pods contain on an average nine to eleven large peas of the richest flavor. In height it is from 3 to 3½ feet. As a first early we consider this the finest early pea ever introduced and likely to supersede that fine early pea "Gradus," for it is hardier in composition and darker in color. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50 by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

688. *Premium Gem AN IMPROVED STRAIN OF THE OLD LITTLE GEM A very desirable early, green, wrinkled variety. Of dwarf growth, about 18 inches high, and but a day or two later than American Wonder. Very productive; pods large; wrinkled, green peas of delicious flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners on account of its earliness and productiveness. Ready to pick 51 days from date of planting.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts. by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

693. Tom Thumb Height 12 inches. Seeds smooth, white. Exceedingly early. Not as sweet as the wrinkled sorts, but exceedingly hardy. Ready for the table 54 days from planting.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

699. *Admiral Vines vigorous, about four feet high, slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great profusion, about 3 inches long, curved, bright green, packed full of wrinkled peas of fine color and flavor. When suitable for use, peas are a beautiful green in color, but when ripe they change to a yellowish color, very peculiarly wrinkled. Ready to pick in 62 days.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 330 cts.; pk., \$1.40; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



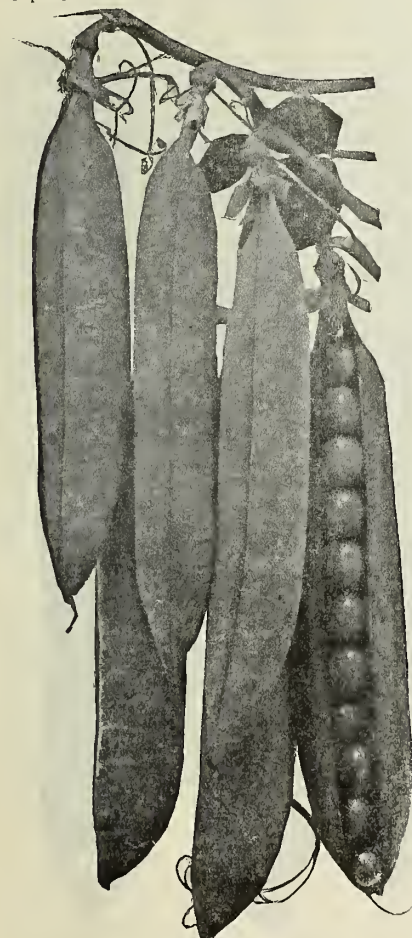
Darling's Gradus

702. *Bliss Abundance Grows about 30 inches high. Vines are very strong and vigorous, branching to such an extent that they may better be called bushes than vines. These are literally loaded with long pods well filled with from six to ten large sweet peas. Our stock of this popular variety is unusually fine. We notice that when a customer once orders of it, he usually includes it in his next order. Ready to pick in 64 days.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

705. *Darling's Improved Stratagem A favorite with market gardeners and for the kitchen garden. Strong vines, immense pods, large peas, heavy cropper, true stock.
Pods of immense size, filled with very large dark-green peas of the finest quality; height 18 inches. Ready for the table in 64 days.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

708. *Darling's Defiance A new half-dwarf sort, coming into bearing about the same time as Hosford's Market Garden, and about ten days after Premium Gem, making it "medium late." The vine grows to a height of 15 or 20 inches, is very strong, with a great abundance of dark-colored coarse foliage. Being so strong, it does not need support, but holds the pods free from the ground, without. The pods measure fully six inches in length, are broad and dark colored, and contain from ten to fourteen large, dark-green peas of delightful flavor. It is a sure cropper, bearing its immense pods so abundantly as to almost conceal the foliage.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

711. *Long Island Mammoth Stronger growing and hardier vine with darker foliage and pods than the Telephone; peas very large and of dark green color; seed almost smooth. A splendid sort for the market garden; will give good returns even under conditions that could cause most varieties to fail. Ready for the table 64 days from planting.
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Ameer

714. *Hosfords' Market Garden

The Most Prolific of All Wrinkled Sorts. The vine is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium-sized, sweet, dark-green peas, which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

717. *Duke of Albany A very large wrinkled pea, similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pod. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. Vigorous and strong growing. Pods very large, straight and thick, borne in great profusion, and dark green in color. Ready to pick in 64 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

720. *Telephone This is in all particulars a market garden variety. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing. The vines grow about four feet in height, and are very vigorous and strong, and have large, coarse, light-colored leaves. Each vine bears from seven to ten pods. These immense pods are straight and of fine appearance, and contain from eight to twelve large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

723. *Alderman This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size, and unsurpassed in quality. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

726. *Champion of England This splendid variety is very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and

Thomas Laxton

best-flavored peas. The vines grow about five feet high, are very vigorous, and produce a great abundance of large, well-filled pods. Peas are large, green, wrinkled. Does well on light soil, when dwarf varieties will not yield at all. Our strain of this variety is far ahead of the usual sort. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense

729. *Darling's Petoskey**THE BEST OF THE LATE VARIETIES**

Petoskey becomes suitable for the table at about the same time as Telephone, but it is superior to that justly popular sort in nearly every respect. It grows to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, vines are very strong and stalky with lots of coarse, light-colored foliage. The pods are immense, both in size and appearance, well-rounded, dark, rich colored, and always filled to the end. It yields enormously, much above the average. In quantity it is all that can be desired.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

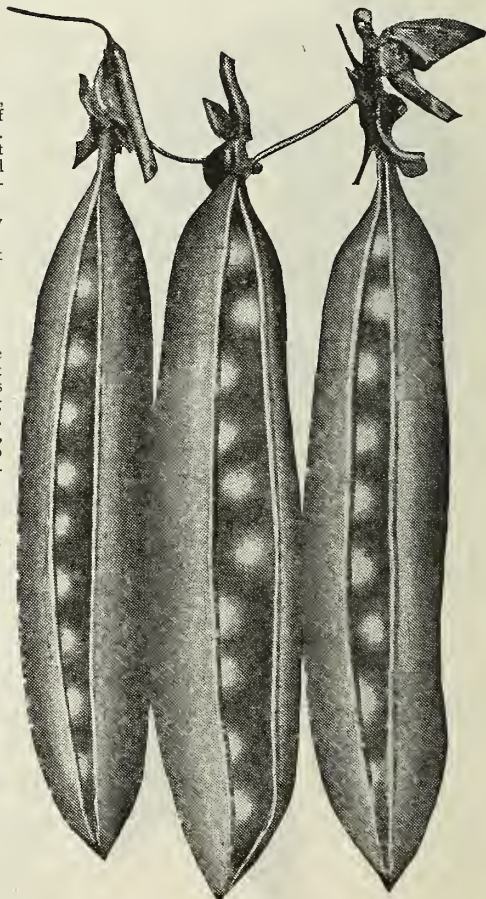
Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

732. *McLean's Advancer

A green, wrinkled variety growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, with broad, long pods abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners on account of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and by canners on account of its retaining its color so well. Our strain of this variety far excels any we have ever grown. Ready for use about 67 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 30 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Darling's Petoskey

See Page 80 for Market Gardener's
Wholesale Price List

EDIBLE-PODDED PEA

738. Darling's Mammoth Melting Sugar—THE PERFECT SUGAR PEA

This splendid sugar pea fully maintains its reputation as a choice table variety. The peas are not shelled, but the pod is eaten like a snap bean. The pods are stringless, and in flavor, brittleness, and succulence are unexcelled. The vines are very tall, reaching a height of 5 or 6 feet, requiring support. The full-grown pods are 6 or 7 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The vines have great bearing capacity on account of their height. The pods are sometimes sliced for cooking because of their size, and may be served with butter or white sauce. They can be made ready for the table in ten or fifteen minutes, and are good even when quite cold. They are also very excellent for pickles. The sweetness and tenderness of this edible podded pea insures it a permanent place in the garden. It should be tried where bush beans and snap sorts are relished. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 35 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

741. Large White Marrowfat Vines four or five feet high, of very strong growth. On this account it does not need a strong heavy soil, but will yield better on light soil, where it will not go so much to vines. It is cultivated more for a summer crop than any other variety. Pods are round, light-colored, and well filled with very large, smooth, white peas. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior to the wrinkled varieties in quality. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00 by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

744. Large Black Eye Marrowfat Similar to Large White Marrowfat in height, time of ripening, and yield, but the peas are light brown in color with black eyes. It is a heavy yielder, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrow varieties. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

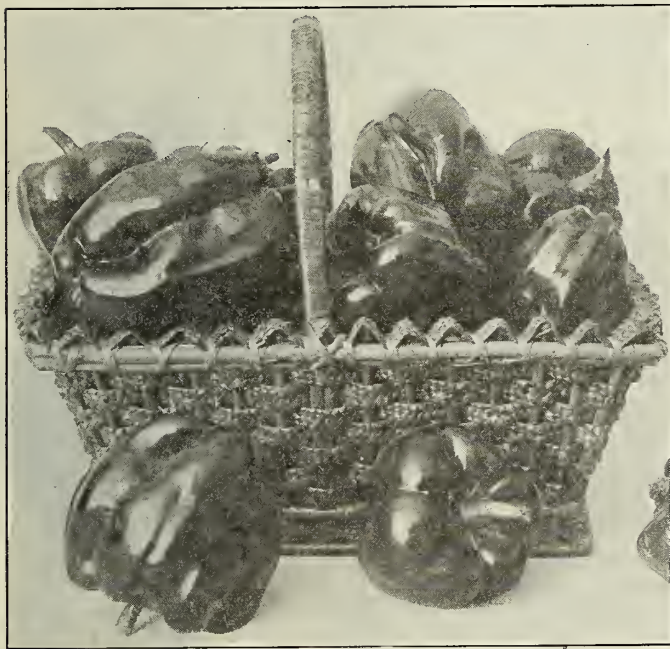
Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

For Field Peas see page 77.

PEPPER

CULTURE—The culture of peppers is the same as for eggplant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.



Chinese Giant

747. Chinese Giant □ THE FINEST, LARGEST, AND HANDSOMEST PEPPER OF THEM ALL

An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high, and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe, the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

753. Long Red Cayenne A well-known variety having a slender, twisted, and pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

756. Large Bell, or Bull Nose An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

758. Ruby King The most popular large-fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

PUMPKIN

Like all other vegetable vines the pumpkin grows to its greatest perfection here in the north. Vines of all kinds flourish on our pure air and new land. The pumpkin, in particular, seems to be benefited by them. We have seen the most perfect specimens and the largest yields here in the north that we have seen any place. Our vines grow more healthy and thrifty, bear more abundantly and produce more perfect fruit, than do those grown from southern seed. What our Pumpkin seed does for us it will do for those who buy their seed from us.

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same.

762. Small Sugar Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh; handsome, and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 lbs. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Small Sugar Pie Pumpkin

765. Quaker Pie Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

768. Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field

Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

771. Connecticut Field An immensely productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. There is no variety that will do as well among corn. Plant them on your richest land and you will be amply repaid. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

774. Japanese Similar in size and form to the well-known Cashaw, but the skin is a deep green with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

RADISH

A great many of the big seedsmen grow radish seed here in Northern Michigan which shows that good seed can be grown here. There is really no reason why it should not and there are a great many reasons why it can, for conditions are the very best for the production of radish seed of the highest grade. Our new land is free from disease and insects and contains no wild radish. All of these make radish seed grown in some other localities very undesirable for the particular planter. Our radish seed is free from mixtures with other varieties, is healthy, quick growing and true to name. It will produce most perfect roots of finest quality earlier than most any other.

CULTURE.—For the home garden, sow on rich sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds having very rich sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin, if necessary to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous.

EARLY ROUND AND OLIVE-SHAPED SORTS

777. Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish

The Best All-Round Radish on the Market. Unequaled for the Home or Market Garden

This is a new early turnip-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type, and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out-of-doors. It is a rapid-growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure from six to seven inches in circumference. The flesh is the purest white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp, and entirely free from the hollow or pithy center. Good for market gardeners, for forcing or open ground culture.

It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid, and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup, and you will have a good idea of it. Another amazing feature about this radish is the length of time it remains in condition for use. It is a fact that it never seems to get tough and "pithy" like all other radishes, but it is crisp and tender from the time it is large enough to use until long after it attains full growth.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

778. Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. Very nearly as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely. It is most attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish; very popular as market sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

780. Rosy Gem Radish One of the earliest radishes grown. It is very handsome, being perfectly globe-shaped. In color it is a rich deep scarlet at the top, beautifully blended into pure white at the bottom. In



Darling's Mammoth Scarlet Turnip Radish



New Icicle Radish

quality it is exceedingly mild and crisp. Rosy Gem is indeed a gem in earliness, beauty and quality. We can heartily recommend it to our patrons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

783. Early Scarlet Globe Radish

The most popular variety for hotbeds and forcing, as it is the earliest of all. It forms a small top and will stand a great omment it to our patrons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 variety are slightly olive-shaped; a rich, bright scarlet color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to the gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

786. Olive-Shaped French Breakfast Radish

A quick-growing, medium-sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

789. Early Crimson Giant Turnip Radish

Double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type. This variety develops to five and often six inches in circumference, weighing up to one ounce per bulb, or about four times that of similar sorts; but notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining sparkingly white, solid, crisp, and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. Excellent both for forcing and open ground culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



792. Early Deep Scarlet, or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing Radish

This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks, and they may remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender, and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely owing to its small top. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

795. Early Snowball Radish One of the quickest growing, besides being one of the prettiest round varieties in the whole list; white as snow, smooth as glass; very crisp and extremely tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

EARLY LONG VARIETIES

804. New Icicle Radish Absolutely the Earliest and Quickest Growing Long White Radish Known. Its Delicious Flavor Is not Surpassed by any Variety.

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort. Ready for use as soon as Long Scarlet Short Top, but has fewer leaves and is even better for forcing. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the radishes are ready for use in twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market.

In size, Icicle is just right; not quite so large as Long White Vienna. It is very beautiful and delicate in appearance, waxy white and almost transparent. Skin very thin and tender. Grows very uniform in size and shape. Nine out of every ten radishes are as nearly perfect in shape as is possible to grow. The flesh is very firm and is more crisp and brittle than other varieties. After becoming large enough for the table, they remain in eatable condition, retaining their delicate flavor an unusually long time before acquiring any rankness in taste or becoming pithy.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

798. Long Bright Scarlet This bright scarlet, small-topped sort is about six inches long, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

801. Improved Chartier, or Shepherd This American variety is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. Roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue crisp until they reach a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus affording good roots for a long time. The roots are long, cylindrical, scarlet rose in color, and gradually taper and shade into white at the tip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

807. Cincinnati Market This superb radish originated in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the "Glass Gardeners" there, and has been continually used by them for more than twenty years. The tops are so small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. The Cincinnati Market Radish grows perfectly straight and smooth, 6 to 7 inches in length. Skin scarlet colored, very thin, the flesh crisp, brittle, and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

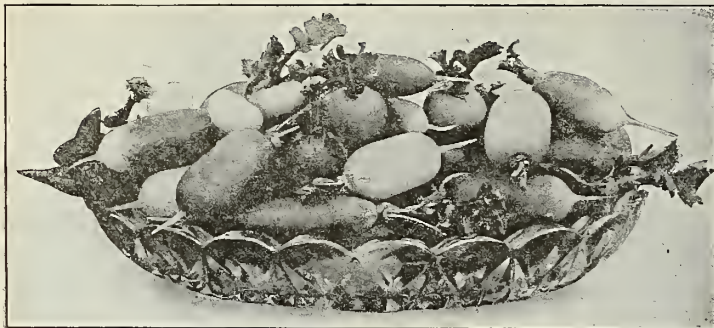
SUMMER RADISHES

810. White Strassburg Handsome, oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white; firm, brittle, tender, and possessing the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

Black Spanish Radish

813. Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger

It is most beautiful in shape, and both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and a rapid grower. A splendid sort for main crop either for home or market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.



Darling's All-Season Radish Mixture

816. Giant White Stuttgart

Of large size; in shape like a top; flesh and skin white; fine quality; firm and brittle, never pithy; can be stored for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

WINTER RADISHES

Sown in Summer and used in the Fall, or put away same as you do Turnips for Winter Use

819. Winter Rose China

Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp and pungent. May be sown thicker than most other winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

822. Long Black Spanish

One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, skin black, flesh white and of firm texture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

825. Round Black Spanish

Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter use, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

828. California Mammoth White

Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. First introduced into this country by the Chinese. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

831. Darling's All-Season Radish Mixture

It is surprising even to ourselves the amount of this radish mixture we sell every year. Our sales have increased every year since we first offered it until now our annual sales amount to nearly as much as all other radish put together. This mixture seems to suit the man with the small garden who wants different kinds at different times and does not want to go to the trouble of planting several different kinds.

Our mixture of about two dozen kinds contains all shades and shapes; red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety. It is all the go for small gardeners where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they come early, medium, and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

RHUBARB, OR PIE-PLANT

CULTURE—Requires a deeply cultivated and thoroughly manured soil. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart, the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent place in the garden allotted to them. Plant the roots two feet apart each way, in ground that is well enriched, at least two feet deep.

Rhubarb can be cured for winter use by cutting the stalks into small pieces, string them and expose to the sun until perfectly dry; keep in a dry place. One ounce of seed gives 500 plants.

834. Victoria

In general use for market and home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

837. Linnaeus

A very early sort; fine-grained, delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH

CULTURE—No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared. Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks. South of Cincinnati spinach can be grown through the winter with very little or no covering.



New Zealand Spinach

839. New Zealand

First cutting 50 days after sowing, and continuously for 100 days more. Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of 100 days sends out a fresh growth. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary Spinach, making a difference of fifteen to twenty times excess in the volume of edible material. Excessive heat does not check its growth, but to the contrary it positively grows more luxuriantly, the driest weather never stopping its juicy and rapid growth. In flavor and color it is fully the equal of the best Spinach and is in season when ordinary Spinach is not obtainable, and with epicures will undoubtedly be considered very choice. No garden is complete without the New Zealand Spinach. Remains in cutting condition throughout the hottest summer months when the true Spinach is nowhere obtainable, and remains in cutting condition until killed by frost. Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

840. Darling's Long Standing

Spinach is most extensively grown during the winter and spring months, for the reason that the plants quickly run to seed in hot weather. With our new **Long Standing** variety, spinach may now be continuously grown in any home garden, so that this most delicious of "boiling greens" may be enjoyed not only during cool weather months, but in the summer as well. It forms a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent crumpled leaves of intensely dark green color. Their great substance and short leaf stalks enable them to "stand up" in hot weather, retaining their freshness for a long period after cutting. There is no other variety that will stand so long without running to seed and remain in an edible condition. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

843. Curled Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale

Also called Norfolk Savoy Leaved. A great favorite with market gardeners along the Atlantic slope, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward. It has thick, dark-green, wrinkled leaves and is perfectly hardy. Fine substance and flavor. One of the best for fall sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

846. Long Standing Prickly

This variety is an improved strain of the long-standing type of spinach that matures a little later than the round-seeded sorts. The plant is very large at maturity, very vigorous and hardy, and yields a large quantity of medium-sized leaves, which are usually rounded at end, quite thick, and uniformly dark green. Seed prickly. Usually planted in the fall, but also well adapted for spring use. Sometimes called Prickly Winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

849. Long White French The variety most commonly cultivated. The roots are long, white, smooth, and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

852. Mammoth Sandwich Island

This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor. This variety, where known, is entirely superseding the old type, as it produces roots nearly double the size and weight and of equally good quality. Seed sown in spring produces large, fine roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



Darling's Mammoth Sandwich Island
Salsify

SQUASH

Northern Michigan produces the best vine seeds in the world. In no place will you find better squash, pumpkin, and cucumber than you will here. Our soil and climate are particularly adapted to their production in their most perfect type and best quality. We offer our own Northern Michigan Grown squash seed. Those planting them will find that they produce better results than can be obtained from seeds grown in any other locality.

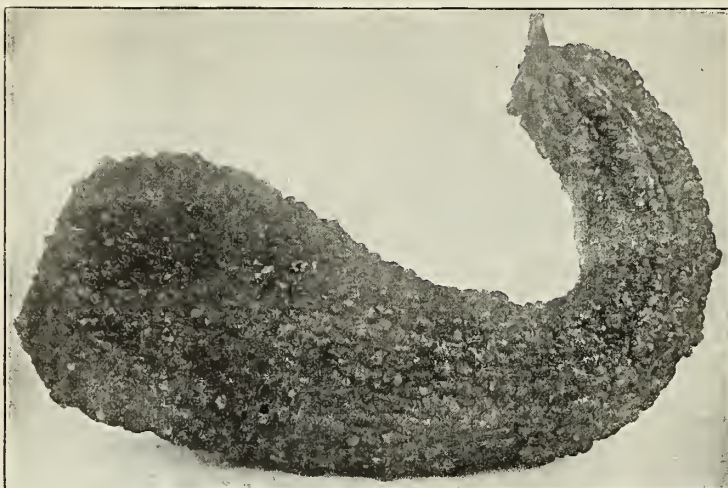
CULTURE—Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. General methods of culture are same as for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way and winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible. For those who desire very early squashes, seed can be planted in boxes and transplanted. Insect pests that attack the vines when small, such as the striped beetle, may be kept off by frequent dustings with air-slaked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth. For the large squash bug, commonly known as the "stink bug," the best remedy is a kerosene emulsion.

Summer Squash

864. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck A highly improved early type of the popular yellow summer crook neck. The squashes of this new sort are nearly double the size, measuring 20 to 24 inches in length,

are solid, heavy, and freely produced on healthy, vigorous plants of compact bush habit; fruits heavily warted; surface color deep golden; flesh yellow and of superior quality.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Darling's Mammoth Summer Crookneck Squash

855. Early Golden Bush Scallop

A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; skin deep orange; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

858. Early White Scallop Bush is earlier than any other variety of dwarf habit and very productive. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

861. Mammoth White Bush, Patty Pan The old Early White Bush Scallop has long been the favorite early Summer Squash. Mammoth White Bush is an improved selection only a few days later; it is considerably larger and deeper, has less scallops, saving waste, and produces more heavily. Peeled and diced, then fried like an eggplant, this squash furnishes a most delicious dish. We have a very select strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

867. Fordhook

The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged, smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other squash approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies during the winter the quality is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

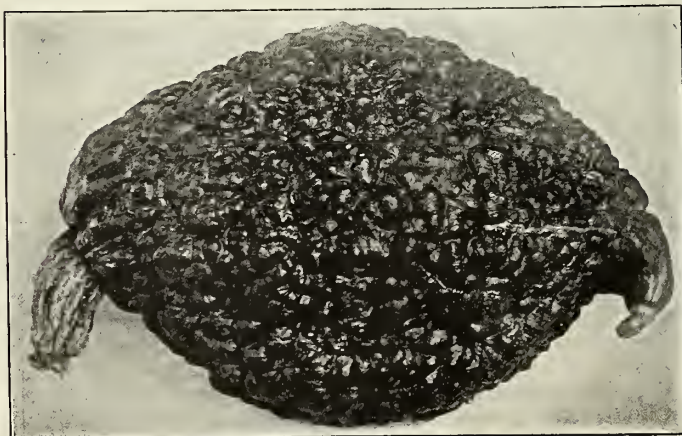


Mammoth White Bush or Patty Pan

Winter Squash

870. Large Warted Hubbard A large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, finer color, increased size, better constitution and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough and densely warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers.

Our own strain of Hubbard Squash is the finest grown. The soil and climatic conditions of Michigan are better adapted for the proper maturing of squash seed than any other section, and as we have taken special care in selecting and improving our strain, the result is the very highest type known. It matures earlier, keeps better and commands a higher price than that grown from other seed. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color; thickly covered with a rough warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



Darling's Large Warted Hubbard Squash

873. Gregory's Delicious

BY UNIVERSAL ASSENT THE BEST SQUASH EVER INTRODUCED

"For solidity, smallness of seed cavity, fineness of texture, sweetness and flavor, it is certainly one of the best, if not the best, among squashes." "There is no squash that equals it in quality." "I never ate so fine a squash."—*Massachusetts Agricultural College*. "The small half-grown specimens were better than most others of matured growth." "Am using now (April 15) the last **Delicious**. It is truly named **Delicious**." "It sells for a cent more a pound than any other variety in our market." "We think that in fineness of grain and delicacy of flavor it surpasses the Hubbard when it is in its best state." "Your new squash makes the best table dish of any variety of this vegetable I ever tasted."

The above are some of the remarks made by those who have used our **Delicious Squash**.

In size it resembles the Hubbard. In thickness of the flesh it surpasses nearly every variety. The color is dark orange. For table use no other variety compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash. Though at any time excellent, it does not acquire its best quality until winter. The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong, and dark green in color. About the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other.

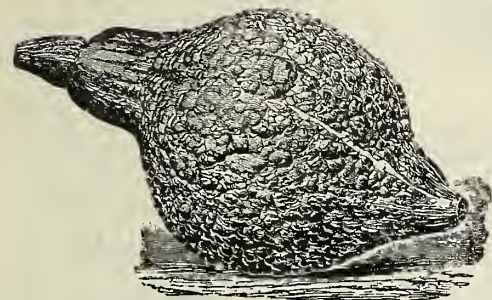
Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 90 cts.



Gregory's Delicious Squash

869. Darling's Improved Hubbard

Darling's Improved Hubbard represents perfection. Being grown in the north makes it doubly valuable. The flesh is of a rich yellow or orange color, and is very fine grained, solid, dry, and sweet. The toughness of the rind or shell makes it a good keeper. The color varies somewhat, being sometimes green and sometimes reddish when mature; but the color and quality of the flesh are fixed and unchangeable—always a deep golden yellow or orange. Whether boiled, steamed, or baked, it is always richly flavored, sweet and dry. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth, and very productive, yielding large, heavy squashes weighing often 10 to 25 pounds each. Properly stored, it may be kept from September to May. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



Darling's Improved Hubbard Squash

876. Golden Hubbard

Also called **Red Hubbard**. This is a counterpart of the old **Green Hubbard**, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow; much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. This is a squash that every market gardener should plant for it is a "seller." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

879. Mammoth Chili

Weights 200 lbs., or more. Immensely profitable. Very productive. Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight of 200 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 300 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stockfeeding and exhibition purposes. For feeding cows it is best to cut them up, mixing with ground feed. As the yield an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the squashes open and they will help themselves.

Mammoth Chili Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

882. Boston Marrow

A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

885. Pike's Peak

Large oval fruits tapering at blossom end. Skin dark olive green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and very productive. We consider this one of the very best winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

TOBACCO

CULTURE—Sow early in the season in warm seed bed and transplant, when the weather is suitable, in the open field. Cold-frames are first used, these to be covered with glass or muslin. Furnish sufficient moisture and keep the weeds pulled. When five to six inches high, remove to the field, which previously has been well cultivated and fertilized. Set the plants 20 to 30 inches apart in the rows which should be three to four feet apart, depending on the soil fertility. Cultivate frequently and as long as the horses may work without injuring the plants. The quality depends largely on the soil, the fertilizer used, and the cultivation and subsequent care of the crop. Importance is also attached to the use of selected, tested seed.

891. Big Oronoco

A favorite Virginia variety. Grows very large, broad leaves. A fine variety for dark plug wrappers and brings a good price in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

894. Connecticut Seed Leaf

This is a staple variety in all sections of the country, and will grow successfully over a wide range of territory. Used for cigar fillers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

897. Havana

The best known variety, as it is used very largely for cigar wrappers. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

900. White Burley

A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

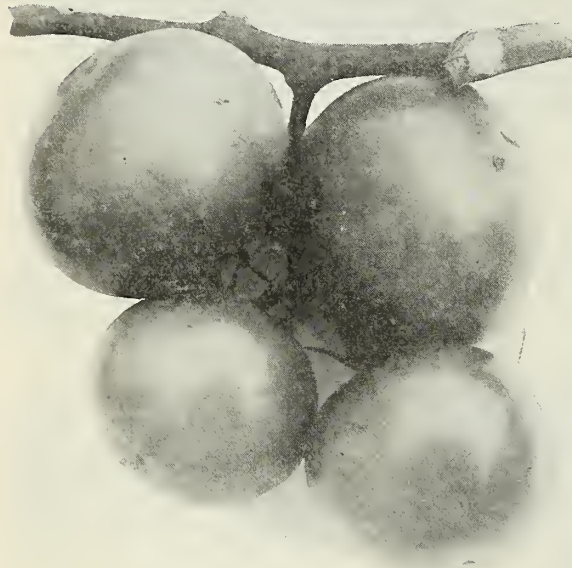
TOMATO

People used to say that Northern Michigan is not a tomato country. All that is now changed. Conditions have not changed, but people have learned how to grow tomatoes and have changed their minds.

Our warm sandy soils seem to be just the place to grow perfect tomatoes easily. Really it is no trouble at all to grow them now that we have learned how. As to quality, say, we can beat the world. Our tomatoes are of the finest quality, large, smooth, solid, evenly colored, early and disease-resisting. No one can make a mistake in using seed saved from them.

CULTURE—For very early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and one-half inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are three to four inches high, they should be transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings, and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured.

About 2,000 plants will be produced from one ounce of seed, is a safe estimate.



Chalk's Early Jewel

The Best Early Red Tomato

906. Chalk's Early Jewel

The largest, smoothest, and finest-flavored, extra early red tomato. A few days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit. The tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; are very solid and deep through, being almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. The flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

It is our opinion, as well as that of experts who "ought to know," that should a planter have to be confined to but one tomato, that variety ought to be **Chalk's Jewel**—because of its characteristic of producing fine large, solid, bright-red fruits early and continuously throughout the season.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

TOMATO**903. Earliana—Without Doubt the Earliest of Them All**

Earliana is without doubt the earliest good tomato grown. It was raised and developed in a section of South Jersey, from which probably more early tomatoes are shipped than any other place in the United States. **Earliana** is not only extremely early, but of particularly fine quality, which is very rare in an early tomato. The flesh is remarkably solid, and it has few seeds. It has the habit peculiar to many early sorts of setting the bulk of its fruit close to the center of the plant, so that they are exposed to the sun and thus ripen early. These qualities make it particularly useful for a first crop variety, and where more than one sort is grown **Earliana** should head the list. The fruits which develop later are not equal in quality to those of the later and larger sorts. **Price:** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Earliana

909. Ponderosa

Quality beyond praise. Solid as beefsteak. Shape perfect. Size massive. Early and late. Luxuriant grower. Prodigious prolific. Succeeds everywhere. **Ponderosa** Tomato is in every way splendid. It excels in magnificent size, often attaining a circumference of 18 inches and weighing two, three, and four pounds each; perfect in form! free from wrinkles and fissures; as smooth as glass and as solid and meaty as beefsteak, free from watery cavities and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart; it is free from rot, but, above all, the delicious quality and flavor are its crowning merits—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when cooked.

Ponderosa Tomato is a luxuriant, healthy grower, independent of drouths, free from blight, and a prodigious, early, and continuous bearer. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost.

Ponderosa Tomato is now grown in every State in the Union and every civilized country on the globe, and from everywhere it receives nothing but enthusiastic praise. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.10.

912. Improved Dwarf Champion Bears fruit fully one-third larger than the original, in all kinds of soils. It continues bearing desirable sized fruits until frosts. Fruit is produced in clusters of three to five specimens. The plants are close-jointed, each bearing a large number of fruits of a beautiful glossy purple, invariably "as smooth as an apple," firm, solid, thick flesh, with large meaty center. Quality the best. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.35.

915. Beauty The plants make a strong growth, are hardy, and bear plentifully. The fruit is produced in clusters of four to six, is large, of perfect shape, and retains its size until late in the season. Beauty ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality, and the seed cells are very small. For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled. May be picked quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well, and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

918. Stone The greatest Canning Tomato in the world. The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, highest yielding, best keeping, finest flavored main crop variety in existence. The color is a desirable bright red. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth, and of best table quality. It is a famous main crop tomato in many sections, both north and south, and is much used for canning. The plants are productive and the fruit bears shipment well. Stone is used for forcing purposes under glass with very satisfactory results. Its shape, color, and quality adapt it to the fancy market trade, also to the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

921. Acme Vine large, hardy, and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by the frost. Fruit purplish pink, in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks, and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.60.

924. Globe Is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits.

Globe Tomato is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first earlies, being among the first to ripen fruit. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season. It is always smooth, of firm flesh and few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening.

Globe Tomato is an exceedingly productive variety, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters containing three to seven fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully stated the plants are literally loaded with fruit. It is a remarkably good keeper, none of the many varieties we grow surpassing it in this respect. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

927. Golden Queen "Queen of all the Yellows." Its superior flavor has brought it into general favor as a table fruit. It is solid, always smooth, entirely free from ridges, large in size, ripens early. The larger and riper fruits are sometimes tinged with red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$1.85.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

No country can beat Northern Michigan growing "bagas" and turnips. They have always been grown very extensively here as they are the cheapest feed and the surest crop our farmers can grow. We have never known a crop of either to be a failure if sown on suitable land and properly cared for.

Turnips or Rutabagas are usually sown as a first crop on our new land, where they certainly grow to perfection and yield enormously. The tubers are unusually perfect in shape, smooth and of the very finest quality.

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

TURNIP

CULTURE—For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.

930. Purple Top White Globe

The Most Popular of All Market Turnips

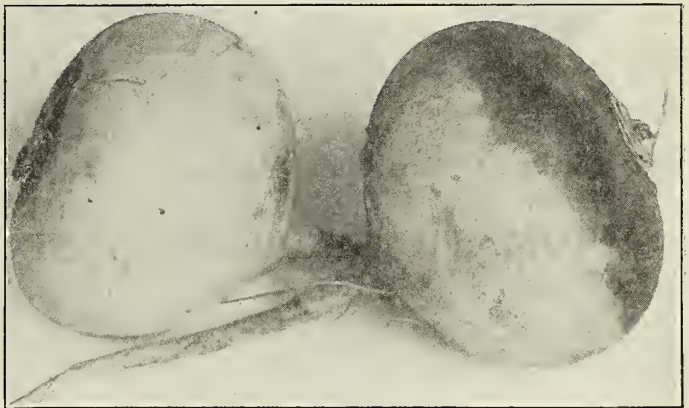
It originated from the Purple Top Flat Turnip.

Roots are of globular shape, and good size and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white, and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper, and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

933. Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved The most extensively used flat variety, quite early, only about a week later than Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark-red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

936. Cow Horn or Long White This variety is clear white, except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is long and carrot-like in form, slightly crooked, and grows nearly half out of the ground. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored, and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches in diameter. Desirable for stock feeding and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort. This variety is of very rapid growth and well adapted for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

939. Yellow Aberdeen Very hardy and productive, a good keeper, globe shaped. Color, pale yellow, with purple top. Very firm in texture, and closely resembling the rutabagas in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

942. GoldenBall, or "Orange Jelly" This distinct variety is the finest yellow-fleshed early table turnip that we know of, forming a handsome, small, round bulb, with smooth, yellow skin and small tap root. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed; texture fine-grained and tender; flavor sweet and rich. It is of quick growth and adapted for spring, summer, or early autumn planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

945. Yellow Globe Very desirable, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned, and of pale yellow color. The flesh is crisp, tender, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

948. Sweet German This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the rutabaga, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm, and sweet, keeps nearly as well as the rutabagas. Highly recommended for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

951. Early White Flat Dutch A flat, smooth, white turnip, held in high esteem by all growers; one of the best for the family garden in the spring. Of medium size and matures quickly. Skin is clear white; flesh excellent, mild, and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

954. Extra Early Purple Top Milan A new strap-leaved variety—the earliest in cultivation. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, and with a purple top. Flesh white, hard, and of fine quality. It is a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

957. Extra Early White Milan Similar to the above, but pure white. A very good summer turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

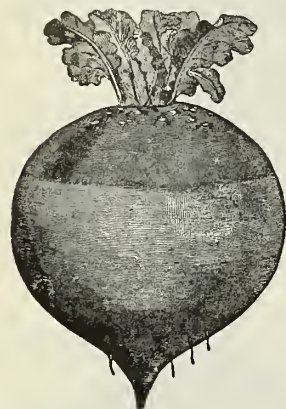
960. Large White Norfolk Usually grown for feeding stock, and although a little coarse in texture, it is of very good quality for the table. Roots large, spherical or slightly flattened, and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the south where the tops are used for greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

963. White Egg This turnip forms a beautiful egg-shaped root, with a thin white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet, and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

966. Darling's Turnip Mixture All kinds mixed. Best for the small garden. If one kind does not do well, some other will, so that the crop cannot be an entire failure. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

CULTURE—Same as Turnip. These Swedish or Russian Turnips require a longer season in which to grow than do the turnips, and with us the seed should be sown about the first to the middle of July to make large bulbs. The flesh is more solid and richer in flavor than that of the turnip, and they will keep in fine condition more readily during the winter months.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

969. Monarch, or Tankard This is a yellow-fleshed sort, having very large tankard-shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained, and of the best flavor. For earliness, quality, and weight, it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from two to seven tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the roots makes it very nutritious to cattle. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

972. Improved American Purple Top

Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is also a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks and smooth skin; flesh is a beautiful yellow color, fine-grained, very sweet, tender, and of excellent flavor. This strain is of American origin, and is a purple top, yellow variety. It has been selected to produce a smaller top and a shorter neck than is usually found; the roots grow to a large size, and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

975. White Swede, or Russian Excellent variety for white flesh; fine flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

978. Budlong's White Rock Though sometimes called a rutabaga. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white, and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper, and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

981. Darling's Year-Round Rutabaga A mixture of all the above-named varieties. "Bagas" through the whole season, some being just right to use at all times from one sowing and from a small space. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better when growing on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

	Pkt.	Oz.
983. ANISE—Used for garnishing, seasoning, etc.....	\$0.05	\$0.10
986. BALM—Used for making balm wine and tea.....	.05	.25
989. BASIL, SWEET—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.....	.05	.15
1002. BORAGE—Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves used in salads.....	.05	.15
1005. DOUBLE CURLED CHERVIL—Used for seasoning salads and garnishing.....	¼lb., 40 cts.	.05
1008. CARAWAY—For flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc.....	¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.	.05
1011. CORIANDER—The seeds are used for flavoring.....	¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.	.05
1013. DILL—Leaves used in pickles, soups, etc.....	¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.	.05
1014. FENNEL (Sweet)—The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces, and beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring.....	.05	.10
1017. HOARHOUND—The leaves are used for flavoring, also in cough remedies.....	.05	.25
1020. LAVENDER—The plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery.....	.05	.20
1023. MARJORAM, SWEET—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both green and dried.....	.05	.15
1026. PENNYROYAL—Leaves are used for seasoning puddings and various dishes.....	.05	.80
1029. ROSEMARY—Leaves are used for seasoning.....	.05	.30
1032. RUE—For medicinal purposes; good for fowls, for the croup.....	.05	.15
1035. SAFFRON—Used in coloring certain dishes, also for flavoring.....	.05	.15
1038. SAGE—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing.....	Lb., postpaid, \$1.25	.05
1041. SUMMER SAVORY—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans.....	.05	.10
1043. THYME—Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache.....	.05	.25
1046. WORMWOOD—Beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry yards.....	.05	.20



DARLING'S HARDY NORTHERN FLOWER SEEDS

No home is complete without flowers of some kind. There is nothing that adds so much to the real beauty of a place, either small and unpretentious or large and impressive, as does flowers properly selected and arranged. Nothing else will give that real home-like or happy-home appearance. They are not only pleasing to the eye, but they are elevating to the character. No real lover of flowers can be all bad. On the contrary, you can always take it for granted that such a person is to be trusted.

We know that there are a few men in the world who think that the growing of flowers is foolish and a waste of time, money, and land. If you happen to be one of the few we want to say that you are mistaken or have never tried so as to know the pleasure and satisfaction of growing good flowers. We are so certain of this that we feel safe in making you the following offer.

If you will commence the cultivation of flowers this year and at the end of the year if you do not say that you, your family and your friends, have derived more real pleasure, profit, and satisfaction from them than from anything you grow, we will pay back all money paid for flower seeds. You will not only enjoy them this year, but you will continue to enjoy them more each year and you will find yourself impatiently looking forward to each planting season, anticipating the new joys you are certain to derive from your flowers.

We are just as careful in the selection of our flower seeds as we are with all our other seeds. They are grown just as carefully, from selected seeds of the highest standard of quality. They are given just as close attention during the growing season, and are harvested in a more careful manner, if such a thing is possible.

All that can possibly be grown in the north are grown here. This insures their having that wonderful strength and vitality found only in True Northern Grown Seeds. They will not only produce the strongest and healthiest plants, but the blooms will be larger, more perfect, and brighter colored than those grown from seeds grown in the south.

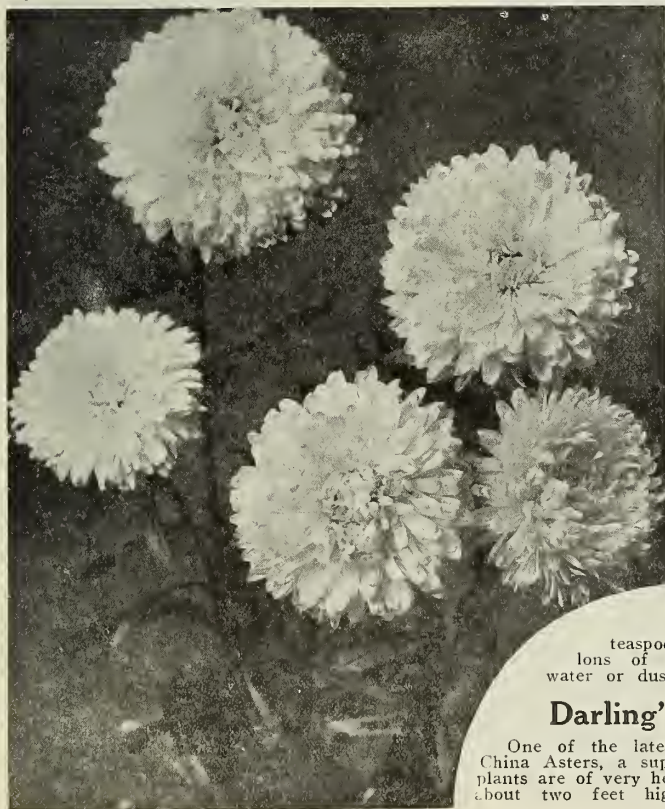
Annuals are those flowers that bloom and ripen their seed the first year, then die. Among these are Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories, and many other very brilliant and fragrant sorts.

Biennials from seed generally bloom the second year, and then die. Some varieties, if planted early, bloom the next season; therefore are treated as Annuals.

Perennials are those that endure our Northern winters with little or no protection and live and bloom several years in succession. A large majority of the Perennials will bloom the first year if started early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Columbine, Larkspurs, Foxglove, Poppies, etc., are in this popular class.

ASTER—Half Hardy Annual

Northern Michigan is the national home of the aster. In no place in the world can it be grown to greater perfection. It is not only a very profitable flower for our florists but a continual source of pleasure and wonderment to our summer visitors. The tourists come from all over the world and all say that they have never seen as perfect asters as are grown here in the north.



The blooms are larger, brighter colored, and more perfect, and the plants are not as subject to disease, and make much healthier and sturdier growth. The seeds grown by us will reproduce these superior qualities when sown in other localities.

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers sow in March or April in cold-frame, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred into the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

Insects such as the red spider, may be kept at bay by frequently spraying with clear water, or for insects that eat the foliage add one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris Green to ten gallons of water. Sprinkle with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse.

Darling's Superb Asters

One of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust, branching growth, about two feet high, producing on long stems

Darling's Superb Asters

massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large Asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last long in perfection. These Asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When grown in masses in garden borders or grouped in beds, their decorative effect is unapproachably gay and enlivening. When well grown, the flowers of **Darling's Superb Asters** average 3½ inches across; 4-inch flowers are quite common, and if grown especially for cut flowers, the side branches pruned, allowing a plant to carry not over eight or ten flowers, one flower to a stem, their size will then be enormous, measuring 4½ and 5 inches across. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems 15 to 18 inches long, resemble good-sized Chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We furnish **Darling's Superb Asters** in the following colors: Pkt.
 1020. Rose Pink\$0.15
 1023. Lavender15
 1026. Crimson15
 1029. White15
 1032. Blue15
 1035. Mixed Colors15
 1038. The Collection of five separate colors for60



Darling's Giant Comet Aster

Darling's Giant Comet Asters

Perfection has been attained in these truly giant Asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bearing from twenty to thirty of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value in cutting for vases.

	Pkt.
1041. Giant Comet, Mixed Colors....	\$0.10
1043. Giant Crimson.....	.10
1046. Giant Snow White.....	.10
1049. Giant Bright Rose.....	.10
1052. Giant Deep Blue.....	.10
1055. Giant Lavender.....	.10
1058. Giant Yellow.....	.10
1061. Collection Giant Comet Asters, six separate colors.....	.50

Darling's Improved Victoria Asters

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals, double clear to center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades.



Semple's Branching Aster

The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom.

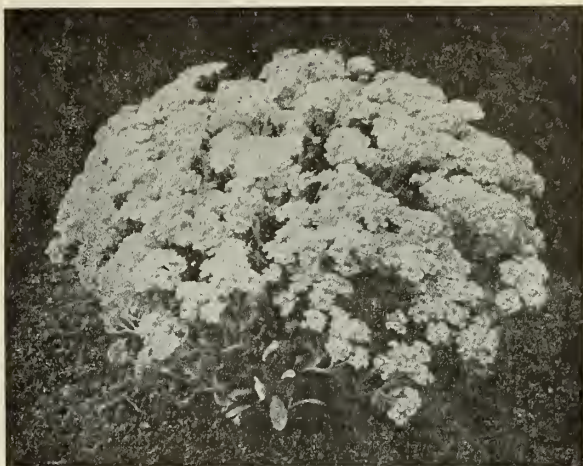
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| | Pkt. |
| 1062. Victoria, Finest Mixed Colors |\$0.10 |
| 1063. Victoria, Pure White |10 |
| 1064. Victoria, Purple |10 |
| 1065. Victoria, Scarlet, dark and rich |10 |
| 1066. Victoria, Sky-Blue |10 |

Semple's Branching Aster

A class of very strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems full petalled, exceptionally large, double blossoms of fine form. The plants are distinctly branching in habit of growth, and are about two feet high. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight.

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| 1067. White. Pure white, very attractive |\$0.10 |
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| 1068. Light Pink. A beautiful light pink, slightly tinged with rose |\$0.10 |
| 1069. Lavender. Bright lavender; very large flowers of fine form |10 |
| 1070. Crimson. Bright deep crimson, tinged with carmine |10 |
| 1071. Semple's Mixed. A superb mixture of all the shades and colors found in the Semple's class of late branching Asters |10 |



AGERATUM

The pretty brush-like flowers of the Ageratum are produced in clusters constantly all through the summer. The plant has a neat, bushy habit. Excellent for bedding or for bouquets. Seeds may be sown in a mellow seedbed in the open ground, or under glass early in the season. Annual.

NEW TOM THUMB VARIETIES. Dwarf, compact growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed. Splendid for bedding, edgings, or pot culture.

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| 1081. SNOWBALL. Large clusters of pure white flowers. | Pkt., 10 cts. |
| 1084. ETOILE BLUE. A new variety from France; the finest blue sort. Habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheeted with heads of large, pure blue flowers. Very effective. | Pkt., 10 cts. |

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| 1087. BLUE STAR. A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light-blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon beddings. | Pkt., 10 cts. |
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| 1090. PRINCESS PAULINE. A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about eight inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers. | Pkt., 10 cts. |
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ALYSSUM

The annual variety can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Seed can be sown in open ground very early in spring, or may also be sown outdoors in fall.

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| 1093. SWEET (<i>Martinum</i>). This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance, and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground. | Pkt., 5 cts. |
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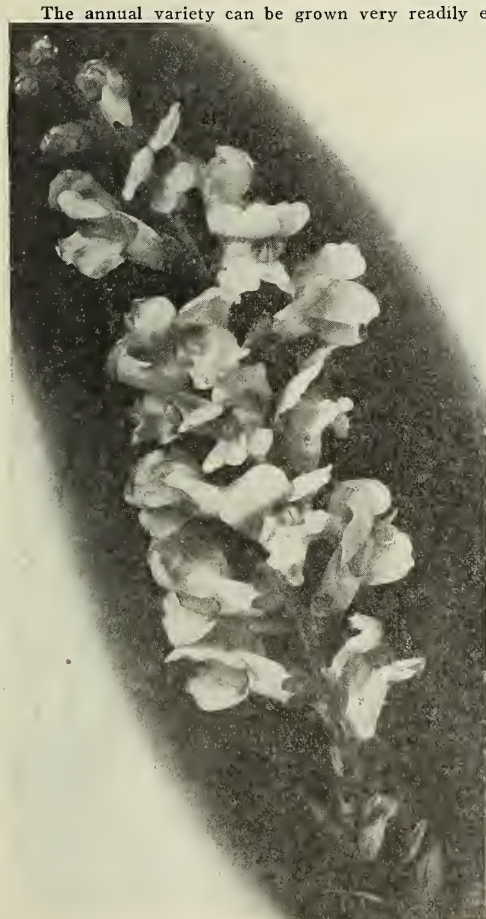
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| 1096. LITTLE GEM, or "Carpet of Snow." A dwarf, very compact growing variety, that while only six inches in height, each plant will carpet circle from 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until very late autumn the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance. | Pkt., 5 cts. |
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| 1099. SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Golden Saxatile, or "Basket of Gold"). A hardy perennial variety that blooms the first season; its flowers are a most brilliant golden yellow. Fine for rock-work. 6 inches high. | Pkt., 5 cts. |
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Giant-Flowered Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens. Its flowers, as you know, are borne on long spikes and in greatest diversity of colors. Our strains of Giant Snapdragons have been selected with the greatest care, and we know they are very superior. They bloom profusely the first season from seed, but will be much stronger the second year. Half-hardy perennials of easiest culture. The immense spikes of enormous flowers are most brilliant and showy. 2 feet.

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| | Pkt. |
| 1102. Giant White. Pure snow white |\$0.10 |
| 1105. Giant Rose. Delicate rose-pink |10 |
| 1108. Giant Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet |10 |
| 1111. Giant Yellow. Pure soft yellow |10 |
| 1114. Giant Queen Victoria. New. Extra large, superb; pure white |10 |
| 1117. Giant-Flowering Finest Mixed Colors. An elegant assortment of innumerable rich colors and shades, including all the named varieties offered by us |3 pkts., 25 cts. |
| 1120. Dwarf Mixture. Contains the very choicest colors, 12 inches |05 |
| 1124. Collection of Giant Antirrhinums, five separate colors |35 |



Snap Dragon

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE



Coreopsis

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine.

Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will, in the case of the single varieties, bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.

1126. New Double Hybrids. Large-flowering, long-spurred. Very beautiful, with several rows of cornucopia-like petals. Include various charming shades of blue, yellow, lavender, and white. Pkt., 10 cts.

1129. New Single Hybrids. Large-flowering. Very fine. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

1132. New Long-Spurred Columbine "ROSE QUEEN." A beautiful novelty, producing in great profusion graceful, large-flowered, long-spurred flowers shading from light pink to dark rose, with white center and yellow anthers. Very delicate and beautiful. Pkt., 15 cts.

1141. Aristolochia Sipho

(Dutchman's Pipe Vine)

The well-known hardy climber with pipe-shaped flowers and large heart-shaped leaves. Very effective for verandas. Grows 15 to 30 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BALSAM

Known as *Lady Slipper* and *Touch-Me-Not*. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

1144. Double Solferino. Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Pkt., 5 cts.

1147. Double Camellia, extra fine, mixed. As double as a Camellia, which it resembles; white, blotched with various colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1150. Double Pure White. Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very double. Pkt., 10 cts.

1153. Double Dark Red (*Atrosanguinea plenissima*). A very double, dark-red variety. Pkt., 10 cts.

1156. Mixed Double Dwarf. About one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

1159. Mixed Double Tall. About two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila

Calliopsis or Coreopsis

Very showy plants for bedding or borders, producing in great profusion for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, self colored or with these colors and red contrasted. Sow outdoors early in spring where plants are wanted to bloom, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to two feet apart. For earlier bloom sow indoors and transplant.

1161. Coreopsis tinctoria. A very hardy and easily grown annual, producing an abundance of brilliantly colored single ray flowers with dark center. The flowers, which are about one and one-half inches across, vary from clear yellow to deep rich brown, the two colors often being beautifully contrasted in the same blossom. Long, graceful stems and very desirable for decorative purposes. The tall, slender habit of growth makes neat staking desirable for best results. Height of plants, two to three feet. Fine mixedPkt., 5 cts.

CAMPANULA—See Canterbury Bell.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*). Showy branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual. Pkt.

1162. Lilac, shading to light purple.....\$0.05

1165. White05

1168. Purple, a rich, dark shade..... .05

1171. Rose Carmine, compact habit..... .10

1174. Fine Mixed05

CANNA Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seed indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over, preferably in very rich soil, giving each plant two feet of room. Tender annual in the open ground, or tender perennial in the greenhouse.

1180. Finest Large-Flowering Mixed. Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.



Darling's Imperial Canterbury Bell

LOU S. DARLING SEED CO.

SUCCESSORS TO DARLING & BEAHAN

HARDY NORTHERN SEEDS

U. S..Dep't Agricultural,

PETOSKEY. MICH., Jan. 1, 1916.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

The 1916 catalogs are at last ready for mailing. While the girls are addressing them I have been looking over the old Darling & Beahan records. Among the thousands of names there I have found yours, but I am sorry to say that the record is not just what I would like to have it. It seems to me that you have not been as good a customer as you might have been. The more I have thought this over the more certain I am that there must be a reason. If there is, I ought to know what it is at this time.

So I have decided to mail this letter in your copy of the catalog. I want to ask you, as a personal favor to write and tell me frankly, just what is the reason. Is it anything for which the old firm was to blame? If so, will you not give the new firm a chance to make good the mistake of the old one? I can promise you that they will be very glad to do so if you will only let them. This is a new starting point in our seed business, and we want to start right. Anything that an old customer like yourself can do or say that will help us to do this, will be greatly appreciated by us and will be of great benefit to our future customers.

I have taken personal charge of getting this catalog ready for the printers. I hope you will look it over carefully. You really cannot afford not to. It means dollars to you. At first it may not look as attractive, and we know that it is not as large as some others you have received, but I believe that the more you study it the more you will see how very much more valuable it is to you. How the smaller catalog means money in your pocket. It has been my object to describe in it only such seeds as will be of the most value to you. I do not believe that you have time for experimenting, so I have cut out all untried novelties. I have shortened descriptions, and reduced the size of pictures. Then I have added new things until the book contains every word possible and still be mailed for two cents. A few words more would have made it overweight and would have meant about \$2000.00 additional postage.

In it I have explained how we grow many of our HARDY NORTHERN SEEDS ourselves, on our own farms, right here around Petoskey. How we, the growers, sell these superior seeds directly to you, the planter, thus cutting out another big item of expense. In studying this catalog you will see how it is our aim to save in every way possible. You will understand how we can sell our seeds as low as we do. Not because they are cheap seeds, but because we have saved in every possible way in producing and getting them to you. We don't keep this saving, we give it to you, in better seeds, in lower prices.

Now I shall look for a letter from you. Write it on the back of this sheet if you like. Mail it in the enclosed envelope so it will be sure and come to my desk and anything you wish to say to me will have my personal attention. In the meantime, if you can see your way to enclose a small seed order with your letter, it will please me wonderfully. But I do not want you to think for a minute that you are under any obligation to send the order or that I expect you to do so.

Yours for a better understanding,

Lou S. Darling.

LSD/CHD.

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Yours for a better understanding,

LSD/CHD.

Lou S. Darling.

From

.....

TWO
CENT
STAMP
HERE

Lou S. Darling Seed Co.

Petoskey

Michigan

Attention Mr. Darling.



**Try this Astonishing
Paper at this Special Rate**

You will be delighted with it, and wonder how such a splendid paper can cost so little. The FARM JOURNAL is 38 years old, has more than 800,000 paid-in-advance subscribers, from Maine to California. It is unlike any other paper. Sign this Mutual Benefit Coupon below, and mail AT ONCE with 20 CENTS at the publishers' risk.

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Enclosed find 20 cents for which send me the FARM JOURNAL Twelve Months on trial. I am not now a subscriber to your paper.

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NOT GOOD FOR RENEWALS! SEE OTHER SIDE



Mutual Benefit Coupon

The FARM JOURNAL is invariably \$1.00 FOR FIVE YEARS; the publishers will not take shorter subscriptions. But believing that to read this wide-awake farm and household paper is the greatest benefit to our friends and patrons, and so indirectly to us, we have secured a

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The FARM JOURNAL is for the poultryman, farmer, fruit grower, dairyman, trucker, stockman, gardener, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. Cheerful, clean, genuine, progressive, full of gumption and sunshine; practical as a plow, readable as a novel; knows what to leave out, and what to put in. Illustrated, 32 to 80 pages monthly, stops when the time is up. Mail this Mutual Benefit Coupon to-day with two dimes or ten two-cent stamps direct to the Farm Journal. DO NOT SEND IT TO US.

LOU. S. DARLING SEED CO., Petoskey, Mich.
Hardy Northern Seeds

NOT GOOD FOR RENEWALS; SEE OTHER SIDE

CANTERBURY BELL

(*Campanula medium*). Handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching growth and profuse bloom for beds and backgrounds. They produce long racemes of strikingly effective bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. Usually grown as a hardy biennial, but if seed is sown very early indoors it may be treated as a tender annual.

Sow seed outdoors early in spring in rows about two feet apart covering with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The plants succeed best in light, rich soil with good drainage and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Height of plants, from two to four feet.

1195. Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. They are effective either in the garden or grown in pots for conservatory or table decoration. Choice mixed Pkt., 5 cts.

1198. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1201. Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1207. Imperials (Imperial Canterbury Bells). A new type distinct from the older sorts, plants being dwarfer and the flowers larger, of regular pyramidal growth. Blooms upright. Colors rich and varied, including white, rose, carmine, violet, etc., all in delicate shades. Choicest mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERING MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seeds sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of colors includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautiful variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

1210. Darling's Special Carnation Mixture. This is a mixture of the best strains. The plants will bloom the first summer and will produce many flowers equal to the best florists' Carnation. They may be lifted in September, potted and will bloom all winter in the house. Pkt., 15 cts.

Pkt. \$0.15

1213. Pink15

1216. Yellow15

1219. White15

1222. Striped15

1225. Scarlet15

1227. The Collection of above five

separate Giant Marguerites.60

CASTOR BEAN

(*Ricinus*). Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet or of green prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 feet high.

1230. ZANZIBARIENSIS. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark-red stems. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB

Very attractive annuals; free flowering, and do well in ordinary garden beds or borders. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. The colors are varied, but the scarlet and crimson shades are the most beautiful and rich. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants.

Marguerite Carnation



Comb Varieties

1233. QUEEN OF THE DWARFS. Grows only about eight inches high. Immense combs of perfect form; brilliant dark rose. Pkt., 10 cts.

1236. GLASGOW PRIZE. Large and very showy dark crimson combs. One of the most popular varieties. Nine inches. Pkt., 10 cts.

1239. EMPRESS. Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown measuring 18 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt., 10 cts.

1242. FINEST DWARF MIXED. A choice mixture of all sorts and colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ostrich Plume Sorts

New type of *Celosia*, very graceful. Handsome pyramidal plants, 3 feet high, freely branched. Each branch gracefully tipped with mammoth brilliantly colored plume resembling an ostrich feather.

1245. THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA. Grand variety of the ostrich plume type; mammoth blossoms of vivid scarlet purple, blood-red, golden yellow, salmon, etc. 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

1248. GOLD PLUME. Golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1251. FIRE PLUME. Fiery scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.

1252. COLLECTION, the three new Ostrich Plume *Celosias*, listed above, 15 cents.

CENTAUREA

Centaureas embrace some foliage plants but are more generally known for their hardy flowering annuals which include some of our most graceful and showy garden flowers that have long been favorites for cutting. The tall, slender, straight or slightly branching plants with narrow leaves thrive well in common garden soil. They produce bright colored single and double heads of flowers on long, graceful stems, and some sorts are fragrant.

Annual Varieties Cultivated for their Flowers

Sow seed in early spring in hotbed and transplant to open ground, or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

1254. BACHELOR'S BUTTONS (*Centaurea Cyanus*). Our strain is especially fine. The true old-fashioned Bachelor's Buttons of your grandmother's garden. Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Korn Blume, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1257. EMPEROR WILLIAM. The rich deep blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt., 5 cts.

1260. DOUBLE VARIETIES. A comparatively new strain; about three-quarters of the flowers come double; many choice colors. Pkt., 5 cts.



Centaurea

Giant Flowering Sweet Sultans

(*Centaurea Imperialis*)

The very large sweet-scented flowers of this elegant class are the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flowers. The blooms are borne on long stems. Of the easiest growth; very showy in the garden all summer long.

1263. GIANT MIXED COLORS. An elegant assortment of colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

1266. GIANT WHITE. Splendid for bouquets; large, fragrant, elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1269. GIANT ODORATA. An exquisite light blue; very sweet, large, and elegant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1272. GIANT SUAVEOLENS. This is the popular yellow Sweet Sultan; large, fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1275. CHOICE MIXED CENTAUREAS. A grand mixture of all the above Bachelor Buttons and Giant Sweet Sultans. Will make a glorious display in your garden. Pkt., 5 cts.

White-Leaved Centaureas

(Dusty Millers)

Silver-foliaged plants; extensively used for edgings, hanging baskets, etc. Should be started early.

1278. CANDIDISSIMA. Very thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves. One foot high. Pkt., 10 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These outdoor "Summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut-flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and which are propagated only by division of roots.

Seeds of Annual Varieties

1281. Double White. Pkt., 5 cts.

1282. Double Golden Yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

1283. Double Sorts Mixed. All the most desirable colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ oz., 15 cts.



Annual Chrysanthemum

1284. **Choice Mixed Chrysanthemums, Single and Double Sorts.** Very desirable for the summer garden; showy, free-flowering. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts.

Seeds of Perennial Varieties

This class is quite distinct from the early blooming garden sorts and in northern latitudes usually does not bloom the first year unless started indoors very early. In southern latitudes seed may be sown outdoors either in spring or fall. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

1287. **Japanese Hybrids.** The best double-flowering varieties. Pkt., 15 cts.

1290. **Frutescens (Marguerite or Paris Daisy).** Large, single, white flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

1293. **Chrysanthemum Inodorum (Bridal Robe).** New; pure white; extra fine. Pkt., 10 cts.

1296. **Maximum (Triumph Daisy).** Large, single, pure white, yellow center. Pkt., 10 cts.

CLEMATIS

No flowering vine has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. They are universally admired for their quick growth, fragrance, and superb blooms; fine for arbors, pillars, trellises, and rock-work. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in warm water before sowing. When well up, transplant into small pots preparatory to planting in the open ground in May. Hardy perennial.

1302. **Jackman's Finest Hybrids.** The best large-flowering sorts. Blooms 4 to 7 inches across, and in splendid shades of white, crimson, lavender and purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

1305. **Paniculata.** Everybody knows this splendid hardy climber. When in bloom it is a fragrant blanket of white, grows easily; fine for cemetery. Pkt., 10 cts.

COSMOS

One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains. To make sure of flowering early, Cosmos should be started indoors and transplanted into dry, sandy, or poor soil, in a sunny situation.

1308. **Giant White.** This variety produces a profusion of large, pure-white flowers which, being gracefully poised on long stems, are useful for decorative purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.

1311. **Giant Pink.** Pkt., 5 cts.

1314. **Giant Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.

1317. **New Gigantic Orchid-Flowered Cosmos, LADY LENNOX.** This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new race of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty. Visitors to the floral exhibitions last autumn were enraptured with its size and magnificent color. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color a delightful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length stem up to 5 feet. A splendid variety. Pkt., 15 cts.

Large Early Flowering Cosmos

Unfortunately, large-flowering Cosmos do not bloom until late in the season. This new early-flowering German strain begins blooming scatteringly in June, the quantity increasing gradually until July and from that time until frost the plants are a mass of flowers. The flowers average 3 inches across; the plants are dwarfier than the late-flowering Cosmos offered above, forming compact bushes only 4 feet high.

1320. **Early Flowering Dawn.** An early-flowering strain in which all the flowers are white. Pkt., 5 cents.

1324. **Early-Flowering Mixed.** Both white and colored flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.



Darling's Early Flowering Cosmos

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

CYPRESS VINE AND CARDINAL CLIMBER

These beautiful twining annual climbers are not as much grown as they deserve. Seed started in pots early in the house or hotbed, and seedlings set out in the garden after danger from frost, will make plants 20 feet high and be completely covered for three months or more with beautiful star-shaped tubular flowers borne in clusters that contrast effectively against the feathery fern-like, bright-green foliage. Sown in the open ground they will of course commence flowering later. In the latter event the hard-shelled seeds should be soaked in hot water.

1328. **Mixed Colors,** Pkt. \$0.10

1330. **Scarlet Queen or "Cardinal Climber."** This new hybrid Cypress Vine is one of the most beautiful annual climbers that we know of. In a warm, sunny location in good soil, it grows about 20 feet high and is densely clothed with miniature palm-like, deeply serrated, rich, green leaves and literally bespangled with dazzling, scarlet, tubular flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. Pkt., 25 cts.

DAISY

(Bellis Perennis)

A charming little plant for pots, edgings, and borders. Sow the seeds very early and plants will bloom the first season and continue to bloom each season if given some protection during winter. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and continue blooming well into the summer. They do best in a rich soil and quite cool situation. Especially are they desirable for decoration in the cemetery. Perennial. Height, about 6 inches.

1336. **Double White.** A very fine white variety. Pkt., 5 cts.

1339. **Double Rose.** Clear rose-pink. Pkt., 5 cts.

1340. **Double Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.



Shasta Daisy

double. It will make an elegant bed of Dahlias at small cost.

1349. **Finest Double Mixed.** Seeds saved from choicest double flowers, including shades of red, pink, dark maroon, yellow, white, etc. Pkt., 15 cts.

1350. **Finest Single Mixed.** Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Oz., 50 cts.; Pkt., 15.

DELPHINIUM

Hardy Perennial Larkspurs

One of our most brilliant and effective hardy garden plants. Of late years the size and colors of the flowers have been wonderfully improved. Persistent bloomers even in the driest seasons. 2 to 4 feet.

1351. **GIANT DOUBLE HYBRIDS.** A splendid race of these popular hardy garden plants. The blossoms are of immense size, semi-double and perfectly double, dressing the graceful, towering spikes for from 2 to 5 feet of their length. The colors range from white and lavender through every shade of blue from azure to indigo and purple, several shades being blended in some of the varieties. The plants grow from 6 to 10 feet in height. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering, these Delphiniums may be had in bloom for several months. Mixed Colors, Pkt., 10 cts.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer-flowering annuals. Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast.

From seed sown early in the spring, will bloom in July and continue until frost. Flowers are extra large and the greater percentage double, usually about three inches in diameter.

Pkt.

1352. **Finest Mixed** ...\$0.10

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

VINE. See *Aristolochia Siph.*

DIGITALIS See Foxglove.

ECHINOCYSTIS

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

1357. **Lobata.** One of the quickest growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Clean, bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers during July and August. Per oz., 30 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*)

Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Perennials are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till midsummer. The *Alpestris* varieties and *Dissitiflora* come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The *Palustris* sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

1359. **Alpestris Victoria.** A favorite sort, with fine heads of large, clear azure-blue flowers; plants bushy and compact; makes a fine edging or bed. Per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30 cts.; pkt., 10 cts.



1360. Dissitiflora. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring-flowering bulbs. Pkt., 10 cts.

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)

The tall flower-spikes of the Foxglove, often 2 to 3 feet long, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants, they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a cold-frame, where they make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade, it should be cut out and the side shoots will grow more vigorously. Average height, 2 to 3 feet.

1361. White.	Very handsome, gloxinia-like flowers; robust; beautiful for cutting.....	Pkt. \$0.10
1362. Purple	.....	.10
1363. Rose.	Bright, showy flowers borne profusely on fine spikes.....	.10
1364. Mixed.	All the choice colors.....	.10

GIANT-FLOWERING HYBRID GERANIUM

A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids, all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream-veined pink, blush, snowy white, and all of the new aureole types with lovely rings and large white eyes, as well as the new Bird's-egg or Spotted type. These all stand the hot sun, and although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seed sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1365. Mixed ColorsPkt. 15c

GLOXINIA

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing magnificent flowers of the richest colors; thrives best in an equal mixture of peat, loam and sand. Sow in March.

1366. *Hybrida Grandiflora*. An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25 cts.

GYPHOPHILA

Delicate, free-flowering plants covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for mist-like effects and as trimming in bouquets; also for hanging baskets or edgings. Sometimes called Baby's Breath. Will thrive in almost any well-prepared ground, but does best on a limestone soil. Make handsome specimens dried.

1367. *Elegans Large Flowering Pure White*. Superior to the common *Elegans*, not only in size of flowers but also in color. Very charming in bouquets with Sweet Peas or other cut-flowers. Pkt., 5c.

1368. *Elegans Mixed*. Very small, delicate white and rose-pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

There are Annual and Perennial Gaillardias. The Annual sorts bloom all Summer and Autumn, and are noted for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers; excellent for beds and borders. The Perennial varieties are grand and wonderfully effective in the hardy borders, their especial value being constant blooming from July until hard freezing weather. They require no Winter protection, although applications of manure increase their strength. If the seed is sown early they will begin flowering at midsummer. Both classes are splendid as cut flowers. They are of the easiest culture, doing finely anywhere. Height 2 feet.

Gaillardia Annual Varieties

Very showy garden annuals, 1 to 2 feet high. Grown in masses they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivalled for cutting.

1369. Mixed Single Varieties.....Pkt. 5c.

Giant Hardy Hybrid Gaillardia

The flowers are often 4 to 5 inches across, colored in great diversity of variations and blendings, including such combinations as scarlet with gold edge, blood-red with yellow edge, yellow with orange disk, golden with scarlet border, pure yellow, fiery-crimson and many others. These are hardy perennials, compact in growth and produce a succession of flowers summer and fall. As cut flowers, last in water for days.

1370. Giant Hardy Hybrid, Mixed ColorsPkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE

Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbenas.

1371. *Lemoine's Giant Hybrids*—Grand flowers, double the size of the older sorts. Bushes compact, about 18 inches high; heads of mammoth blossoms often measure a foot across. Deliciously fragrant. Seed sown in the Spring will produce flowering plants by July, which continue in flower until frost. Mixed, including purple, white, lavender and blue. Pkt., 10 cts.

HELIANTHUS. See Sunflower

HOLLYHOCK

(*Althaea rosea*) For a background to a flower garden nothing is better than the improved strains we offer of this tall old fashioned garden perennial. The large, richly colored blossoms, about three inches across, ranging from deep yellow and red to pure white, are set as rosettes around the strong growing flower stalks.

Sow seed in June or July in open ground and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position two to three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. All double varieties are hardy perennials; five feet high.

1373. *Early Flowering*. Blooms readily as an annual the first year from seed sown in spring. A wide range of colors in large single or semi-double flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.



Marigold



Morning Glory

1380. African Double, Mixed. Two to 3 feet high; large double flowers of yellow or orange.... Pkt., 10 cts.

FRENCH MARIGOLDS

1383. Double Gilt Edge. A large-flowering French Marigold of robust growth and large, perfectly double flowers, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across; color, velvety maroon, edged with yellow. Pkt., 10 cts.

1385. French Double Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Of compact, dwarf growth, 1 foot high, with double quilled flowers of maroon, yellow, striped, etc. Pkt., 10 cts.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

See Kochia Scoparia

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

Without Mignonette in our gardens, something indeed would be missing. Its large, deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowings in the garden from April to July for continuous bloom until frost; and if the plants are thinned out to six inches apart, and the tops pinched off when about two inches high, stronger plants, with large spikes of elegant bloom will be the result. Height, 1 to 2 feet, according to the variety.

1387. MAMMOTH RED GOLIATH. This is the ideal Mignonette for garden or pot culture. Of strong, stocky growth, luxuriant rich green foliage. Branching habit; dense in length and 2½ inches in diameter. Surpasses all others in brilliancy of color. Strong, delightful fragrance. Pkt., 10 cts.

1390. FINEST MIXED VARIETIES. An elegant mixture of all fine varieties, and many other choice sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

MOON FLOWER VINE

(Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora)

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola, or old tree to cover, should neglect to plant the Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense pure-white fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day; many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark-green, and are never troubled with insects. As the seeds of this flower are very hard, a notch should be filed in them and they should be soaked in hot water before planting, to hasten germination.

1374. Darling's Prize Mixture. This is our best mixture. It is composed exclusively of the finest double-flowering varieties. It contains not only elegant colors, but also innumerable shades. Pkt., 10 cts.

1375. Kochia Scoparia

(Mexican Fire Bush, or Summer Cypress). A quickly growing foliage or hedge plant, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. The foliage is as fine as moss and of clean, bright-green color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep-red tinge. Hardy annual; about 3 feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

LARKSPUR—See Delphinium

MARIGOLD

No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned garden plant with its brilliant displays of yellow and orange, both tall and dwarf sorts, and with finely cut or entire bright green foliage. The African varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding. All of these varieties have finely cut foliage.

For best results start seed early indoors and transplant six inches apart when danger from frost is over, but good blooms of all varieties of Marigold are often successfully obtained from seed planted in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Make the rows one foot apart. Use well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam and cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about two inches high, thin six to twelve inches. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD

	Pkt.
1377. Canary-yellow,	\$0.10
1379. Golden-orange, .....	.10
1380. African Double, Mixed, .....	.10



Mourning Bride

1393. MOONFLOWER, WHITE-SEEDED. The variety most generally grown, being large in flower, firm in texture, and very fragrant. It bears in greatest profusion its immense lovely white flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a 5-pointed star in the center. Pkt., 10 cts.

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus major*, *Ipomoea purpurea*)

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc., if support be given the vines. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning.

Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in row where plants are to remain. Well-pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-half inch deep; thin four to six inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed may be started indoors and transplanted. Give some support such as strings or cord to the vines as soon as they begin to run and they will often exceed ten feet in height before the season is over. Seed triangular, black, except White, which is light yellow. Hardy annual.

1394. White.	Pkt.	5 cts.
1395. Pink.	Pkt.	5 cts.
1396. Blue.	Pkt.	5 cts.
1397. Mixed.	Pkt.	5 cts.



Darling's Tom Thumb Nasturtium

MOURNING BRIDE

(*Scabiosa* or *Sweet Scabious*)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly-colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than the old type.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high.

1402. Double Dark Maroon.	A beautifully and attractive variety; flowers dark maroon-shaded purple. Oz., 20 cts.	Pkt., 5 cts.
1405. Double White.	Especially desirable for mixed bouquets. Oz., 20 cts.	Pkt., 5 cts.
1408. Double Mixed.	Colors include deep and light purple, scarlet, pure white and a dark mulberry red; some of the darker shades are tipped with white. Oz., 20 cts.	Pkt., 5 cts.

MYOSOTIS. See Forget-Me-Not NASTURTIIUMS

Darling's Giant Flowering Tom Thumb

These grand bedding Nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization, culture, and selection under conditions thoroughly congenial to the highest development of this popular garden annual. Not only have the flowers increased wonderfully in size, often measuring three inches across, but a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors has been produced, while the brilliancy and velvety richness of the solid colored sorts have been greatly enhanced. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collections ever sent out. For summer flower beds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continuing until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

1411. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 75 cts.

Darling's Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in Nasturtiums heretofore grown. There have already been produced many different colors or combinations of colors in these new hybrids, including various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted, mottled, striped and margined. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1413. Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*)—Both foliage and flowers of this class are somewhat smaller than the Tall varieties, but the splendid profusion of bloom and the intensely brilliant colors of the flowers render them of the greatest value. Twelve to 15 feet.

1414. Lobb's Finest Mixed—This elegant assortment of Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums is composed of the most brilliant colors in this class. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.

NICOTIANA

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming. The flowers are salver-shaped, with long tubular corollas. Seed may be sown outdoors when ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming start in boxes indoors early in spring and transplant to open ground after danger of frost is past. Cover the fine seed one-eighth inch deep. Half hardy annuals; about three feet high.

1415. AFFINIS. Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Very fragrant. Pkt., 5 cts.

1416. SANDERAE, Mixed. Flowers white, carmine-rose, or violet, a little smaller than Affinis and, unlike it, in full bloom during the day. Very floriferous. Pkt., 5 cts.

PANSIES

Our Pansy seeds are grown exclusively for us by the best American and European specialists. Our Pansies are grown from the most noted seed stocks in the world, and we know they cannot fail to give the most unbounded satisfaction to amateur and professional grower alike. Sow in the house, hot-bed, or greenhouse; or as soon as the weather permits, the seed may be sown directly in the garden beds. Pansies thrive best in a rich soil, and cool, moist situation; they do splendidly in partially shaded places. They do not do well under trees, but in some locations where the sun strikes only part of each day satisfactory result can be obtained. Seed sown from July to September and the young plants transplanted into cold-frames for the winter, will bloom grandly very early the following spring.

GIANT FLOWERING PANSIES

A distinct class. Plants vigorous and compact. The flowers are thrown well above the foliage and many of them are marked with large blotches. They are of enormous dimensions, some specimens grown on our grounds measuring over three inches in diameter. We offer the following separate colors.

1417. Giant White.	Very large, well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.
1420. Giant Pale Blue.	Gigantic blooms of a very delicate mauve-blue shade with paler centers, freely produced on compact plants.
1423. Giant Purple.	Large, handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrasts effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.
1426. Giant Yellow.	Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.



Darling's Giant Flowered Pansy

1438. Darling's Giant Flowered Single Petunias

Flowers most varied in colors and markings; beautifully ruffled, fringed and of enormous size. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

(Large Flowering). Unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. The plants are hardy, bush-like annuals with many broad flat-topped clusters of nearly round and star-shaped flowers. They are of easiest culture and bloom profusely through a long season. Especially attractive in masses or ribbon beds of contrasted colors; useful as window-garden plants and very desirable for combining in mixed bouquets.

Seed is usually sown very early in spring outdoors in rows one foot apart. A sunny situation is desirable. Well pulverized soil, preferably rich and mellow, should be used and the seed, which germinates rather slowly, covered with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin to four inches apart. For very early blooming, seed may be sown outdoors in fall, or started indoors and transplanted early in April. Hardy annual; one foot high.

SELECT LARGE-FLOWERING. This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. Fifteen inches.

1440. Snow White	Pkt. \$0.10
1443. Bright Scarlet .....	.10
1446. Rich Crimson .....	.10
1450. Shell Pink .....	.10
1453. Primrose .....	.10
1458. Deep Rose .....	.10
1461. Soft Lilac .....	.10
1464. Collection of a pkt. each of above seven colors .....	.50
1467. Choicest Mixed, containing a very large variety of colors .....	.10

1470. Hardy Perennial Phlox**LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS**

Noble-flowering plants for permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border. The strain of seed we herewith offer has been saved from choicest named varieties, as well as from grand hybrid seedlings, and should produce plants bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors, shades and combinations are likely to be found, as well as the usual range through reds from vermilion to pink and blush, salmon shades, white, striped, dotted, zoned, etc. The plants are perfectly hardy, 2 to 3 feet high, growing and flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year, and remaining in bloom during the late summer months.

Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed Colors, Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 Pkts., 25 cts.

1429. Giant Bronze. A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.

1432. Giant Black. Large, well-formed, glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.

1435. Choice Mixed.

PRICE: Single pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts., 50 cts.

PETUNIAS

No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and markings make a brilliant show. The plants make a strong growth and bloom profusely until after hard frosts.

Petunia seed will germinate with little difficulty if a reasonable amount of care is used in sowing. First, be sure that the soil is well pulverized; then sow the seeds on the surface, pressing them into the soil by using a small, smooth board and cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. Seed sown in a hotbed or cold frame early in the spring, will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. Seeds of Double Petunias do not possess as much vitality as those of the Single, neither will all come double. Annual.

1436. Darling's Giant Flowered Double Petunias

This is a mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double petunias. Seed is saved from plants grown in pots, carefully pollenized and will produce grand flowers. Of course, every one knows only a certain percentage of double flowers may be expected from seed, but our mixture will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.

1437. Darling's Giant Flowered Ruffled Petunias

This mixture is made by ourselves and includes, besides the Giant Ruffled, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed superbissima varieties, with their delicately veined throats in various colors, and their truly mammoth flowers. We are positive no other Petunia mixture can produce flowers with as wide a range of colors as this. Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.



Darling's Giant Ruffled Petunia

PINK. See **Dianthus**

POPPY (*Papaver*). Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the **Shirley**, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

1473. Double Annual Poppies

GIANT DOUBLE MIXED POPPIES

A dazzling mixture of beautiful double Poppies, including only the improved double giant-flowering kinds of the richest and brightest colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. When grown in masses, it is brilliant beyond description. The plants are sturdy, thrifty growers, from 2 to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Some have fringed edges while others have broad, round petals. The variety of color is truly wonderful, including, as it does, the most gorgeous shades—striped, blended, and rayed innumerable tints, down to purest white. Sow the seeds in the early spring in sandy soil where they are to remain. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

1476. Single Annual Poppies

GIANT SHIRLEY POPPIES

These are considered by many the most charming Poppies in cultivation. The individual flowers are large and elegant, mostly single blooms, some semi-double ones, often measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sun appear like crumpled satin. The exquisite colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood-red, through all the shades and combinations of pink, rose, crimson, and carmine. Pkt., 5 cts.

Perennial Poppies

There are no flowers more ornamental and useful in our gardens than the various varieties of hardy poppies. Once started, they increase in size



Phlox Drummondii

and beauty each succeeding season.

1479. ICELAND POPPIES (*Papaver Nudicle*). These Poppies are perfectly hardy and in bloom from June until frost; beautifully crushed, satinklike flowers of every conceivable shade of yellow, white, and orange-scarlet. Plants grow about 12 inches high, forming tufts from which the flower stems issue most profusely. Very useful for cut flowers. Easy to grow. Pkt., 10 cts.

1482. THE LARGE ORIENTAL POPPY. Perhaps the most popular in cultivation, the sturdy plants growing about three feet high. Its color, a dazzling scarlet with coal-black blotches, is grand. For gorgeous effect, nothing can equal them in perfectly hardy plants. Pkt., 10 cts.

PORTULACA



There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Sometimes they are started indoors, but usually are sown directly where plants are to stand. The seed requires a moderately high temperature for germination. The soil need not be rich, the plants doing better in hot, rather dry ground. They should have a sunny situation, since in the shade the flowers are not fully expanded. Tender annual, about nine inches high.

SINGLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.
1485. Alba. Pure white	\$0.05
1488. Aurea. Deep golden .....	.05
1491. Carophylloides. Carnation striped .....	.05
1494. Striata. Yellow, striped with red .....	.05
1497. Fine Mixed .....	.05

PRIMULA

PRIMROSE (*Primula Obconica*)

These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leaf mold. To develop the colors to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil, and at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible. The *Grandiflora* varieties are the freest flowering, but lack the very large individual blooms of the newer *Gigantea* type.

	Pkt.
1500. <i>Gigantea Kermesina</i> . Rich crimson	\$0.10
1503. <i>Gigantea Rosea</i> . Pure rose color .....	.10
1506. <i>Gigantea Mixed</i> . All colors .....	.10
1507. <i>Grandiflora Alba</i> . Pure white .....	.10



Primula

SCABIOSA. See Mourning Bride SNAP DRAGON. See Antirrhinum STOCK

(*Mathiola*) Sometimes called Gilliflower. Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and particularly valued for edgings, bedding and pot culture. The improved varieties we offer of this favorite garden plant produce dense spikes of very fragrant and beautiful rosette-like double flowers in a wide range of attractive colors. They are suitable for cutting, being produced on stems of good length in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the bushy plants. Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant. Height of plants, one to one and one-half feet.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN. 10 WEEKS

A decidedly superior large-flowering strain with the foliage and blooms of the older type, but flowering much earlier and decidedly superior in length of stem and size of flower spike. This group is also called Beauty Stocks, Early Flowering Brompton, Giant of Naples and Victoria Stocks.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1570. Princess Alice, White	\$0.15	1579. Sapphire Dark Blue .....	.15
1573. La France, Rose .....	.15	1582. Creole, Creamy yellow .....	.15
1576. Brilliant Blood-Red .....	.15	1585. May Queen, Delicate lilac .....	.15
1578. Finest Mixed All colors .....	.10	1586. Collection of a pkt. each of the 6 colors ..	.60

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

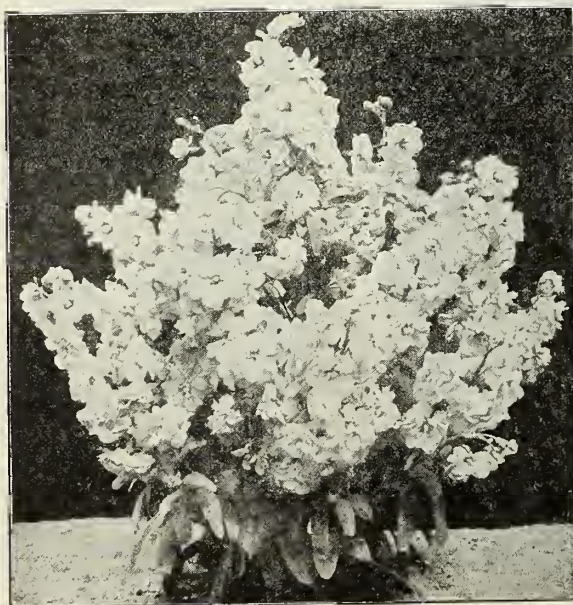
These stately old-fashioned flowers with the newer improved varieties are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of high fences. Valuable also as a screen to hide unsightly

places and sometimes used to mitigate the evil of adjacent swamp holes. Hardy annual. Sunflowers grow readily in almost any soil, but do best on light, rich, limestone or alluvial land well supplied with moisture and not shaded by trees or buildings. The improved modern types of Sunflower are really gorgeous in their brilliant coloring and most attractive in growth—many are excellent for cutting.

1613. DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. The grandest of all double Sunflowers—grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double; the color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double Chrysanthemum-flowered Asters borne upon long stems. Pkt., 5 cts.

1616. MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE HELIANTHUS (*H. pl. multiflora*). The handsome flowers are produced at the base of each leaf, which makes the whole plant most highly ornamental. It grows erect, about four feet in height, with only a single stalk, but at each leaf joint is a short stem terminating in a fine double flower. Pkt., 5 cts.

1619. Stella. The plant of this fine variety is spreading with many branches and attains a height of about three feet. The flowers are about three inches in diameter and are of an unusually pure golden yellow with black discs or centers, and are borne on long stems well above the foliage. Early blooming and produced in abundance throughout a long season. Oz., 30 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.



10-Weeks' Stock

1513. **Grandiflora Rosea.** Beautiful clear rose10
1516. **Grandiflora Mixed.** All colors10

CHINESE PRIMROSES

The charming and beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses and Obconica varieties are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer is of the highest merit, and has, as usual, been saved from the best strains of English and Continental growth. Florists and others report that they have never seen finer flowers than those produced from our seed. Sow in March, April or May. The hardy varieties are also deserving of wide cultivation.

	Pkt.
1519. Alba Magnifica. The finest pure white	\$0.25
1522. Convent Garden Red. A fine rosy red .....	.25
1525. Rosy Morn. Beautiful delicate pink .....	.25
1528. Holborn Blue. Unique shade .....	.25
1531. Stellata. A very pretty form with large heads of star-shaped flowers of various colors; a splendid type for decorative purposes .....	.25
1534. Double-Flowering. Finest varieties, mixed .....	.25

1564. Scarlet Runner Beans

A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.



Double Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE—Early in the spring, make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

For the aphid or plant louse, spraying with solutions of some tobacco extract or whale-oil soap is usually effective; and for the red spider, which also causes trouble at times, spraying with pure water is usually sufficient. A frequent change of location has also been found important.

A better growth of vine and earlier blooming often results from planting seed late in the fall instead of early in the spring.

Giant-Flowered Countess Spencer Hybrids

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producing the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring, when full grown, two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full, and gracefully waved. Usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it is not uncommon during cool weather, when Sweet Peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem.

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully frilled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature. The vine is unusually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which, when properly grown, is literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

PRICE OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Where not otherwise specified: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50; by mail, postpaid.

1628. New Margaret Madison

In New Margaret Madison we have a greatly improved strain of the popular lavender color found in original Margaret Madison. The size of the blossom is almost double and the form of the flower has been greatly improved so that it is now all that can be desired.

The color, too, is daintier and prettier, and is as near a true lavender as one could wish. The vines are very vigorous and the bold flowers are borne on long, stout stems and nearly always four blossoms to each stem. We have the true stock of this wonderful new Spencer purchased from the originators. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1622. MINIATURE HELIANTHUS CUCUMERIFOLIUS. Covered with hundreds of brightest orange, small, single flowers; of pyramidal growth, with bright, neat foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

1625. MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$7.00.



Darling's Miniature Sunflower



King White Spencer

1631. King White Sweet Pea enthusiasts have long been waiting for a pure White Spencer Sweet Pea. This wish has now been gratified in King White. Not only because of its glistening immaculate whiteness, but because of the perfect finish of the flower in every detail. King White attains perfection in every detail that goes to make up the ideal Spencer Sweet Pea. The improvement in form, size, vigor, waviness, and purity stands eminently out when compared with other White Spencers, and calls for unstinted admiration. The number of four-blossomed sprays and the great length of stem will appeal to all lovers of Sweet Peas.

King White was awarded the award of merit of the British National Sweet Pea Society, and Certificates of Merit from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

1634. ASTA OHN. The best lavender sweet pea. Is more truly a soft pinkish lavender self-colored. Flowers are very large and beautifully waved. A very charming variety.

1636. BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER. A giant type of Spencer form, with rose standard and white wings, suffused and tinted with light pink.

1639. COUNTESS SPENCER. The original giant-flowered Spencer, with finest waved standard and wings clear pink, deepening somewhat towards the edge, but almost self-colored. Still one of the best Spencers.

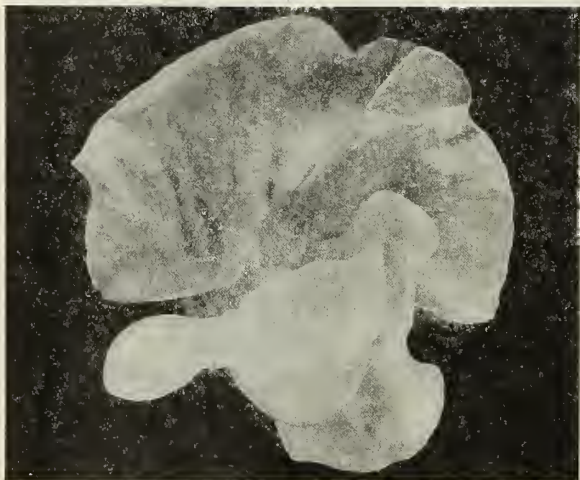
1641. DAINTY SPENCER. Very large Spencer, splendid form, white ground, with beautiful picotee edge of rose-pink.

1643. FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER. Standard beautifully flushed with a rich and distinct shade of pink; wings soft blush pink, giving the flower a charming appearance; very large and wavy. One of the prettiest.

1645. HELEN LEWIS. A very large and fine orange salmon pink, with especially bright orange standard.

1646. ILLUMINATOR. A glorious orange salmon. In artificial light or brilliant sunshine color appears to be salmon-cerise sparkling with orange. One of the brightest.

1648. JOHN INGMAN. A fine rich rose-crimson, with veins of deeper shade. Very large flower of good substance and very bright.



New Margaret Madison Spencer

strain has been pronounced the best blue Spencer. We are glad to offer it.

1660. WHITE SPENCER. Re-selected strain. Flowers very large and of magnificent Spencer-waved form. Stems as a rule carry four blossoms.

1661. Darling's Extra Select Spencer Mixture This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula. It contains true Spencer varieties listed above. This formula was most carefully prepared with the idea of producing a well-balanced light mixture, but one containing at least a small proportion of each variety. It would be an impossibility to make a better mixture than Darling's Spencer Mixture. Pkt., 8 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75; by mail, postpaid.

DARLING'S GIANT-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

The Cream of the Named (Grandiflora) Varieties

Prices: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts. All by mail, postpaid. A regular five-cent "packet" generally contains from 80 to 90 seeds, while an ounce contains from 325 to 400 seeds, varying according to size of seeds.

White

1664. Grace Darling. The grandest white Sweet Pea. White as snow, immense size, borne in clusters of three or four blooms on one long stem. Very hardy and very prolific.

1667. Blanche Burpee. A superb pure white variety, large flowers.

1670. Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

1673. Sadie Burpee. Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.

1676. Dorothy Eckford. The latest of the whites.

1679. Mont Blanc. The earliest white.

Light Shades of Pink

1682. Darling's Giant-Flowered Light Pink. The best pink. Soft and brilliant.

1685. Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink.

1688. Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four large, perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.

1691. Lovely. Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.

1694. Countess of Lathom. Cream pink, a charming tint.

1697. Stella Morse. Buff pink with cream tints.

1700. Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.

1703. Janet Scott. Pink and buff.

Darker Shades of Pink

1707. Darling's Giant-Flowered Dark Pink. Immense flowers of perfect form.

1710. Her Majesty. Flowers very large and of delicate rose-pink color.

1713. Lady Mary Currie. Fiery orange pink, wings orange-rose, very bright.

1717. Royal Rose. Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.

1718. Prince of Wales. A bright rose of intense color and fine form and substance, having three or four fine flowers. Strong stems, very free-flowering.

1720. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.

1723. Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.

1726. Miss Wilmott. Orange pink.

Light Yellow

1732. Mrs. Eckford. Flowers large, of perfect form, of a delicate primrose color, becoming nearly white at maturity.

1733. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose yellow yet produced.

1737. Queen Victoria. Black-seeded, rosy primrose, with cream wings.

1740. Stella Morse. Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.

1743. Gorgeous. Brilliant orange salmon, wings softer and deeper.

Lavender and Light Blue

1746. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Lavender.** Beautiful light lavender, very fine.
 1749. **Countess of Radnor.** Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.
 1752. **Dorothy Tennant.** Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct, a lovely shade.
 1755. **Lottie Eckford.** White suffused rosy lilac, blue edge.
 1758. **Lady Grisel Hamilton.** Beautiful silvery lavender.
 1761. **Mrs. George Higginson, Jr.** A clear, delicate light blue, showing no tint of mauve, new and very fine.
 1764. **Admiration.** Delicate rosy lavender.

Blue and Purple

1767. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Azure Blue.** Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.
 1770. **Flora Norton.** A very bright, clear blue, new and very distinct.
 1773. **Countess of Cadogan.** Bright, purplish blue; wings, lighter blue; very fine.
 1776. **Captain of the Blues.** Standard, large, broad, bright, purplish blue, wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.
 1779. **Navy Blue.** Dark indigo, blue and violet.
 1782. **Duke of Westminster.** Clear purple, tinted with violet.

Shades of Red

1785. **Darling's Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet.** The brightest and most perfect red.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

(Choice Mixed).

Sweet Peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

1831. **Choice Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; 6 pkts., 25 cts.; 13 pkts., 50 cts.; all by mail, postpaid.

SWEET SULTAN—See Centaurea**SWEET WILLIAM**

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut-flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

	Per	Pkt.
1834. Single White	5	
1835. Crimson	5	
1836. Scarlet	5	
1838. Single Velvety Maroon	5	
1839. Red, on white ground	5	
1840. Violet, on white ground	5	
1841. Collection of a packet each of the above six colors	25	
1842. Single Mixed. All colors. Per oz., 40 cts.	5	
1843. Giant Double. A decided improvement. The plants are of robust, bushy habit, producing numerous stems, surmounted by immense umbels of full, double flowers, many of the individual flowers measuring over one inch in diameter. The colors are extremely varied. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50 cts.	5	

DARLING'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free blooming, and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early, in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease.

	Pkt.
1846. Pink	\$0.10
1849. Purple .....	.10
1852. Scarlet .....	.10
1855. Striped .....	.10
1857. White .....	.10
1859. Blue .....	.10
1861. Mammoth Mixed .....	.10
1863. Collection. 6 pkts. 6 separate colors, 50 cts.	

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—See Echinocystis

Darling's Mammoth Double Zinnias

ZINNIA—Youth and Old Age

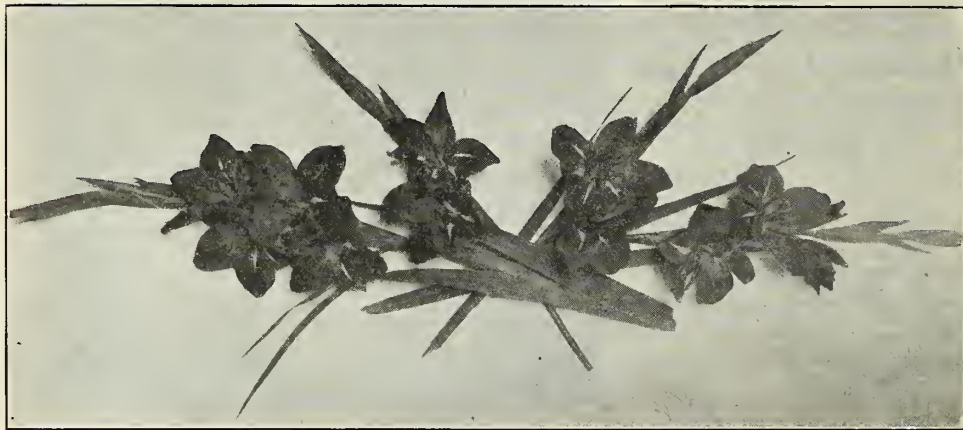
One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost; require little attention and succeed almost anywhere. For perfection of blossom start the seeds in March, and prick out once or twice before transferring to the open border in May or June. Provide the plants with plenty of room, at least 18 inches apart each way, and they soon completely cover the ground.

There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias with their twisted and recurved petalled flowers in many bright colors, and when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season, and the wide range of color is not less remarkable than their unusual depth and richness.

Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground in good, rich soil, preferably in rows one and one-half feet apart and covering about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants are one to two inches high thin to six inches apart. Start under glass for earlier blooming. Half hardy annual; tall growing, usually about one and one-half to two feet high.

1860. Double yellow. Oz., 40 cts.	Pkt.	
1862. Double scarlet. Oz., 40 cts.		\$.05
1864. Double deep red. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1866. Double magenta. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1868. Double orange. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1870. Double white. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1872. Double black purple. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1874. Double dark crimson. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
1876. Double striped or zebra, mixed. Oz., 60 cts.		.05
1878. Double choice mixed. Includes the above colors; a very fine mixture. Oz., 40 cts.		.05
lb., \$4.00		
1880. Collection. 9 pkts., one each of above colors, 40 cts.		

GLADIOLUS—"THE PEOPLE'S FLOWER"



Princes

Darling's Giant-Flowered Northern Grown Strain

The wonderful advance in the culture of Gladioli and the great improvement in the flower itself, have directed attention to it to a much greater extent than ever before. From the short spike, bearing a few small inferior flowers, of the old-time garden, it has been developed into the most magnificent, stately plant, bearing a wealth of large, exquisitely colored flowers, which excel the handsomest of the orchid family for beauty. For cut-flowers, the Gladiolus is unequalled. It lasts longer in water than any other flower, developing its splendid spike of flowers more perfectly than when left on the root. Spikes cut when the first buds begin to open will continue to bloom for 10 days or more until every bud has developed into a beautifully perfect flower.

No other flower of the kind costs so little and no other flower blooms so surely and abundantly, for anybody and everybody, in any soil and in any climate. It is by far the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming with the least care and attention, making a display which for beauty of coloring and brilliancy is equalled by no other flower.

The time is not far distant when Northern Michigan will be as noted for its Gladioli as it now is for its summer resorts, fruits, and potatoes. Our soil and climate seem to be particularly suited to the most perfect development of this magnificent flower. They grow strong and hearty with never a trace of rust, blight or decay. The spikes grow longer, the blooms larger, and the colors are far more brilliant than any we have ever seen elsewhere. Our Gladioli fields are always a revelation and a source of wonder and delight to our summer visitors, who are often heard to say that they far excel anything they have ever seen in their southern homes. Our bulbs when planted farther south, retain their superior qualities for two or three years, and produce flowers of color, size, and texture that cannot be approached by flowers produced from bulbs grown elsewhere.

CULTURE—A loose, friable soil, with a little well-rotted manure, is ideal. A free use of water during the active growing season, especially just as the little buds begin to open, will help to produce large and perfect blooms. While no flower can be grown with so little care, this one, more than any other, will pay for careful attention to cultivation. In Northern Michigan we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. The bulbs should be planted from two to four inches deep, depending on the size of them, six inches for large bulbs being none too deep. When planted in masses, they should be planted not more than six inches apart each way. If planted in rows for cultivation, the rows should be 18 inches apart and the bulbs about 4 inches apart in the rows. If a succession of bloom is desired, it may be secured by planting bulbs that come into bloom at different times, or by planting the same variety at two or three different plantings, saving the largest bulbs until the last. The largest bulb is not always the best one. Medium-sized bulbs usually bloom the best, and some varieties never do make very large bulbs.

In the autumn before hard freezing, the bulbs should be dug and allowed to dry in the open air. When they are properly dried, the tops, old roots, and dirt may be removed. The small bulblets found around the large bulb may be saved in the same manner as the large ones. They will have to be planted about two years before they will be large enough to bloom. They will have the same kind of blooms as the parent bulb. The dry bulbs should be stored in a cool dry place free from frost, until spring.

Bulbs are mailed free when ordered at single and dozen rates. Larger quantities, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. 50 bulbs at 100 rate.

1900. America Without a doubt America is one of the most beautiful and useful Gladioli ever introduced. It is very strong and healthy with luxuriant, dark-green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering not surpassed by any. Flower spikes are from 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large spreading blossoms, all facing one way and showing a color, the delicacy and beauty of which it is impossible to describe with mere words. It is an exquisite soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, a color the same as is usually seen in the most perfect Cattaleva Orchids. No color like it in any other Gladiolus, none more beautiful. As a cut flower it is simply immense, lasting in water a week or ten days, the great blooms retaining their full size and coloring, excepting that as they become old the coloring becomes more delicate and beautiful. The America has taken the whole world by storm. No Gladiolus has ever been advertised so extensively. The demand has always been so great and the supply so limited that many thousands of inferior bulbs have been sold as America. Our stock is very fine and genuine.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.00.

1903. Augusta A beautiful white variety with lavender anthers, strong spike, pure-white center and throat. An ideal forcing variety, all often having two or three branches.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.50.

1906. Attraction Deep, dark, rich crimson with a very conspicuous, large, pure white center and throat. An ideal forcing variety, always gives satisfaction where its color is wanted.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 90 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1909. Blue Jay (Groff's). The best blue variety offered, its color and markings bearing a striking resemblance to the beautiful bird from which it has been named. Plant exceptionally vigorous, often attaining a height of six feet, flowers large, and are of the most pronounced blue color ever introduced, relieved by white shadings that give them the pleasing and effective contrast so decided and striking in the beautiful bird referred to.

Price: 1 bulb, 50 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$5.00; 100 bulbs, \$35.00.

1912. Baron Hulot Good-sized flower, well arranged on straight spikes, one of the finest blue Gladioli. A deep violet blue with well-opened flowers.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 100 bulbs, \$15.00.

1915. Contrast Flowers of great substance and a beautiful, compact spike of perfect form. Color, intense scarlet and large, distinct, pure-white center, which is neither tinted nor mottled. One of the most striking and beautiful Gladioli ever introduced.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.75; 100 bulbs, \$20.00.

1918. Cardinal Perfect flower and spike, very large, and the brightest, clearest, and most intense cardinal scarlet yet seen. Very rich and showy, and by all odds the very finest high-colored sort.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$7.00.

1921. Dawn (Tracy). The most beautiful shell-pink Gladiolus ever offered. A long, graceful spike of magnificently formed flowers, all open at one time. The keeping qualities of this variety surpass anything grown, while its color and texture make it indispensable as a cut flower and for bedding. New.

Price: 1 bulb, 75 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$6.00; 100 bulbs, \$30.00.

1924. Mrs. Francis King A variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty. The color of the flower is a light scarlet, of a very pleasing shade which attracts attention at once. The flowers are very large, usually measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems with from four to six flowers open at a time. While the flower stems of the Francis King are not quite as stiff as those of the other varieties we catalog, they are always straight, and the long, graceful spikes with the very large, brilliant blooms are certainly very beautiful. This grand Gladiolus should be found among every collection.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$3.00.

1026. Glory (Kunderd) The opening buds are of a soft Nankeen yellow, edged with pink, but as the blossoms expand the ground color changes to a rich ivory white slightly suffused with pale lavender, which is deeper on the edges. The lower petals are buffish, with a pale crimson stripe through the center; the throat is penciled with buff and crimson. The spike is straight and strong and bears twelve to twenty blossoms, which are large and of graceful form. The petals are heavily "ruffled," giving the flower a peculiar soft and beautiful effect.

This is the variety that made Kunderd famous. It was introduced two years ago, and was awarded certificates of merit at Rochester, Boston, and Baltimore.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 100 bulbs, \$20.00.

1929. Giant Pink A second early variety with an exceedingly large and beautiful flower. Color, dark, rich, velvety pink with markings of dark red in the throat. Giant Pink grows tall, erect, and strong, with straight spikes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, with the large, magnificent blooms well arranged, many being open at the same time. Giant Pink is one of the very easiest varieties to grow. It grows very strong and rank, always stands erect, with from two to four spikes to the bulb and an unusual number of blooms to the spike.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$4.50.

1932. Harvard A perfect "Harvard" crimson in color. It is becoming very popular as a cut flower, and is especially effective for table decorations when used with green foliage, because of its long, graceful spike of large, open flowers; many flowers open at one time.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$6.00.

1935. Independence (Woodruff). This variety has never received the attention to which its grand qualities justly entitle it and the strange reason for this neglect is found in the plant's splendid fertility. It proved so prolific that it quickly became abundant and the price was lowered so rapidly that buyers supposed it was of inferior quality and passed it over without examination.

The color of the blossoms varies from deep rosy pink to orange scarlet but always brilliant and rich. It is used extensively by the Boston florists for designs.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 50 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$2.50.

1938. Jane Dieulafoy Flowers creamy white, lower petals stained maroon. This variety has many points of excellence to commend it. It especially remains in bloom a long time; an excellent bedding variety.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 60 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$4.50.

1941. Klondyke Strong, vigorous plant, blooming early; flower round, well opened, of a clear primrose yellow with blotch of vivid crimson-maroon.

Price: 1 bulb, 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, 75 cts.; 100 bulbs, \$3.50.



Attraction



Glory



Mrs. Frank Pendleton

tiful gladioli are not rare—the competitors and rivals of Mrs. Frank Pendleton have been famous beauties.

The blossoms are large, well opened and of graceful form. The spike is tall and straight and the entire plant displays health and vigor.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.50; 100 bulbs, \$20.00.

1959. Peace This magnificent flower is best described in the introducer's own words: "This is the grandest white variety ever offered in the world, and the international title of Peace was selected for this valuable type, which will become a standard variety and secure a permanent place in every country when known."

The plant is most striking and attractive—its massive proportions, broad, heavy foliage of rich green, erect and vigorous habit of growth, give evidence of the constitution and vigor, rare in light-colored hybrids. These qualities are further proven by its exceptional reproductive powers, by offsets and division. The flowers are large, of good form, and correctly placed on a heavy, straight spike. They are a beautiful white, with a pale lilac feathering on the inferior petals.

"Peace" is not an early bloomer, but rather, medium to late, and planted at the same time with other stock, it is in its best condition when most other varieties have passed blooming.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$8.00.

1962. Pink Perfection A glorious production, more attractive than Electra. Flowers of a beautiful pink, long spikes of bloom. First-class certificate London and Harlem, 1913.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$10.00.

1965. Princeps Princeps has more than verified, by its wonderful popularity in both Europe and America, the claim made in introducing it in 1903. The flowers are 5 to 6 inches broad, the petals are very wide and rounded, well reflexed, forming an almost circular flower. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three broad white blotches on the lower petals. Spikes 4 feet in height produce twelve to fifteen flowers, opening in succession, forming continuous bloom for two weeks.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.25; 100 bulbs, \$5.00.

1968. Sulphur King This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur yellow flowers yet seen in Gladiolus. As it becomes known there will be a great demand for it as it fills the need for a sterling yellow variety.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.75; 100 bulbs, \$12.50.

1944. La Luna (Groff's). The large, heavy buds open as pale yellow flowers, white when fully expanded. These are relieved by a small brown marking in the throat, and have few equals in point of substance. Flowers are almost perfectly round, the superior petals being broad, well rounded, and overlapping. Plants three feet high, sturdy.

Price: 1 bulb, 25 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$2.75; 100 bulbs, \$20.00.

1947. Niagara A magnificent variety with immense flowers, often four and one-half inches across. In type the variety resembles "America," but the flowers appear to be somewhat larger, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower inside petals or segments blending to canary yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine, and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. The stamens are purple and the stigmas pale carmine, this little addition in the coloring relieving the creamy effect of the petals. The flower spike is very erect and stout and is wrapped with broad, dark green foliage. The variety is evidently destined to lead in the cream colored varieties, in fact it would seem to be in a class all by itself.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$10.00.

1950. NAPOLEON

A MAGNIFICENT NEW GLADIOLUS FIRST INTRODUCED BY US IN 1910

An unusually large wide open flower, borne on long straight graceful spikes, bearing from 16 to 20 flowers, six of which are usually open at the same time. Very hardy, prolific and easy to grow. Fine for massing or backgrounds on account of its sturdy growth and brilliant coloring. One of the earliest to bloom. Color, bright brilliant red of very unusual richness with markings of rich maroon and cream.

Price: 1 bulb 10 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.00; 100 bulbs, \$3.00.

1953. Panama (Banning). Flower and spike very large; like America but of a deeper pink; one of the most beautiful of all. No flower has received so many prizes and awards of merit, not only in this country but in England, France, Germany and Holland.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$10.00.

1956. MRS. FRANK PENDLETON (KUNDERD)

The selection of the most beautiful variety of any flower is a good deal a matter of personal preference, but in a list of the most beautiful gladioli now grown the premier station would probably be awarded to Mrs. Frank Pendleton by the majority of judges. It is indeed a splendid flower and its brilliant beauty is obtained through a combining and blending of brilliant colors—

bright pink of two tones and rich carmine, the latter appearing on the inferior petals. Its type of beauty is of a compelling sort—you cannot pass a vase filled with its spikes without stopping to admire. Wherever it has been exhibited it has been given unstinted praise, and has won award at Boston, Worcester, Rochester, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and London and this at a time when beau-



Peace

1968. WELLINGTON

ANOTHER GRAND GLADIOLUS FIRST OFFERED BY US IN 1910

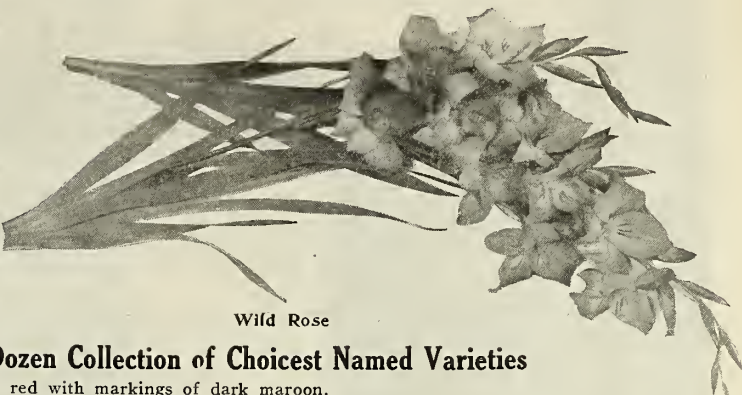
While it does not grow quite as massive and stiff spikes as Napoleon its general characteristics are the same. It is just as hardy and easy growing, prolific and reliable. While the spikes are a little more slender than those grown from Napoleon they are more graceful, just as straight and very seldom fall down. The markings of the blossoms on these two flowers are about the same, although the colorings are entirely different. Wellington is a rich, velvety purple, shading to a rich cream at the throat with markings of maroon and cream on the lower petals. A truly royally colored flower.

Price: Sold out.

1973. Wild Rose

A remarkable variety and one that will gain in prestige as it becomes known, for it ranks with the very best. Color, very bright rose or bluish tint, exceedingly delicate and pretty, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. We predict a great future for it. In its particular color it stands alone. Exceedingly fine for forcing under glass.

Price: 1 bulb, 15 cts.; 12 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$10.00.



Wild Rose

1976. Our Baker's Dozen Collection of Choicest Named Varieties

NAPOLEON. Brilliant red with markings of dark maroon.
AMERICA. Soft lavender pink, very light.
GIANT PINK. Dark, rich, velvety pink, with markings of dark red.
PRINCEPS. Very large flowers. Brilliant, scarlet-crimson with three white blotches on lower petals.
DAWN. Flowers very large, delicate, salmon with claret markings.
CONTRAST. Intense scarlet with large pure-white throat.
MRS. FRANCIS KING. Light Scarlet; very fine.
INDEPENDENCE. Brilliant rose-pink with richly marked throat.
AUGUSTA. White with lavender anthers; very fine for decorations.
PEACE. Long, straight spikes. Very large flowers.
NIAGARA. One of the best and latest introductions. Immense flowers; delightful cream shade splashed with carmine.
PINK PERFECTION. The latest and best pink. Better than America or Panama.
KLONDYKE. Primrose yellow with blotch of crimson-maroon.

PRICE: Mail, Postpaid

1 Collection (13 bulbs), 1 each of above 13 varieties	\$1.00
2 Collections (26 bulbs), 2 each of above 13 varieties	1.90
5 Collections (65 bulbs), 5 each of above 13 varieties	9.00

We cannot possibly make any change in the above collection. It will be sent exactly as listed.

1979. Darling's Petoskey Mixture

A carefully selected, well-balanced mixture of Gladioli which should be planted extensively because of its great variety of color and the exceptional quality of the bulbs. Only the best bulbs of our choicest varieties are used in this mixture. Instead of its being grown as a mixture, each variety is grown by itself and the mixing is done by hand so as to insure varieties and colors being well distributed.

50 bulbs, \$1.50; 100 bulbs, \$2.50; 1,000 bulbs, \$20.00.

No orders accepted for less than 25 bulbs. If by express, 25 at 50 rates.

Mixtures under Separate Colors

These are very choice and absolutely true to color.

	25	50	100	1,000
1982. Extra White and Light Varieties, mixed, all first-class, best-named sorts	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$20.00
1985. Scarlet and Red. Extra fine scarlet and red .....	.60	1.00	1.50	12.00
1988. Pink. Fine pink and rose shades .....	.75	1.25	2.00	15.00

1991. Gladiolus Special

To encourage a larger planting of this grand flower, we will send free of charge with every order for flower seeds amounting to \$1.00, five choice bulbs of our own selection. With \$2.00, ten bulbs; and with \$5.00, twenty-five bulbs. These will not be sent unless mentioned at the time flower seed order is sent in.

1994. Gladiolus Bulblet Collection

Grow Your Own Bulbs. These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixtures. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but we have decided to offer a limited amount of them.

Price: 150 bulbs for 25 cts.; 1,000 for \$1.50; sent postpaid.

1997. SPECIAL, SPECIAL. 25 Blooming Bulbs for 25 Cents

These bulbs are of medium size, but will surely bloom the first year. Being young bulbs, the spikes of flowers will not be as long, but the blooms will be larger and brighter-colored than those grown from older bulbs. They are not refuse stock, but are made up out of some of our choicest varieties.

Price: 25 bulbs for 25 cts., postage paid. Don't miss this bargain.

1998. Gladioli from Seed

Very few amateurs have the patience to raise blooming bulbs from the seed, for the reason that while a few will bloom in a small way the first year, it usually takes two growing seasons to bring the bulbs to blooming size. Those who have the little time it takes to devote to this work, and have a true-love for flowers in their hearts, will feel richly repaid for their trouble. It is from the seed that all new varieties come. Each tiny seed will produce a flower different from the other, and none of them will be like the flower from which the seed was taken. The many beautiful flowers produced from a small sowing of seed, many of which prove to be very choice and valuable, is truly very enchanting.

Seed: Pkt., 10 cts.

FREIGHT RATE

Freight charges seem to worry some contemplating sending to us for seeds. Now we have this to say: Don't let freight charges worry you in the least, because whether you buy from us or from your home dealer, you pay the freight, and in the latter case a good big profit besides. If you make up your order to weigh 100 pounds or more, you pay just the same freight as does your local merchant. Freight charges for less than 100 pounds are the same as for 100 pounds, as it is called a minimum shipment. Freight charges on grains and seeds are not unreasonable, for these take third and fourth class, which is much lower than the charges for merchandise. Don't let a little freight prevent you from sending for some of our **Hardy Northern Seeds**. If you do not need 100 pounds, get up a neighborhood order. We will secure the lowest possible rate for you. We look out for you, for your success with our seeds means success to us.

TRUE NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN

Prices of Corn and Grains Are Subject to Market Changes.
Write for Special Prices and Samples.



Corn at Hillcrest

SPECIAL NOTICE. The season of 1915 was about the worst for corn that was ever known. This is not only true of conditions here in the north, but all over the country. Here a great deal of our corn froze in August. In other places the season was too cold and wet. On this account, good seed corn is going to be very scarce and probably high priced.

At the time this catalog is printed our corn is not all in, cured and tested, so we do not know how much and what varieties we will have that will be fit for seed purposes. Our supply is bound to be very short, for we will not offer any that is not first class in every respect.

For these reasons we cannot guarantee the corn prices named in this catalog. At planting time they may be lower or higher according to the supply. But we are going to do the best we can to supply our customers with good seed corn at reasonable prices.

Before Ordering Ask for Our Special Weekly Price List. From it you can learn exactly what we have and the price.

All the corn sold by us, unless otherwise specified, is grown especially for us in the north, as far north, in fact, as mature. This insures extreme earliness and to the northern farmer. Our customers rely

as the particular variety will grow and properly strong vitality, which is of most vital importance on all seed bought of us as being exactly as represented. Every lot is thoroughly tested before we offer it for sale, so that we absolutely know that it is all right. We also advise our customers to order early so as to have time to test it for themselves and be doubly sure, and if they do not find it all right in every respect, we ask that they return it to us at our expense, for we cannot afford to have our customers plant seeds with which they are not entirely satisfied. However, corn must be returned within **ten days of the time it is received.** This gives plenty of time in which to test it, and is better for all concerned than to have it stringing along indefinitely.

Some purchasers who live in the corn belt, where corn grows very large, have found fault with the size of our corn seed. To these we will say, that you must take into consideration that our corn is grown in the far north where it does not make the growth it does farther south and the grains are not as large, but you may take this same grain and plant it in the south and it will produce larger and better grain than will seed of the same variety that is grown in the south.

Insist on having the best seed corn, regardless of cost. The difference in cost between good and poor seed is too small to consider when compared with results. There is no question but that corn of good vitality pays big, regardless of what it costs. Neither is there any question but that it pays big to plant seed corn from the north. It has stronger vitality and will produce more and better corn under similar conditions than will southern grown seed.

All Corn is sent by Freight or Express at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent with which to prepay charges.

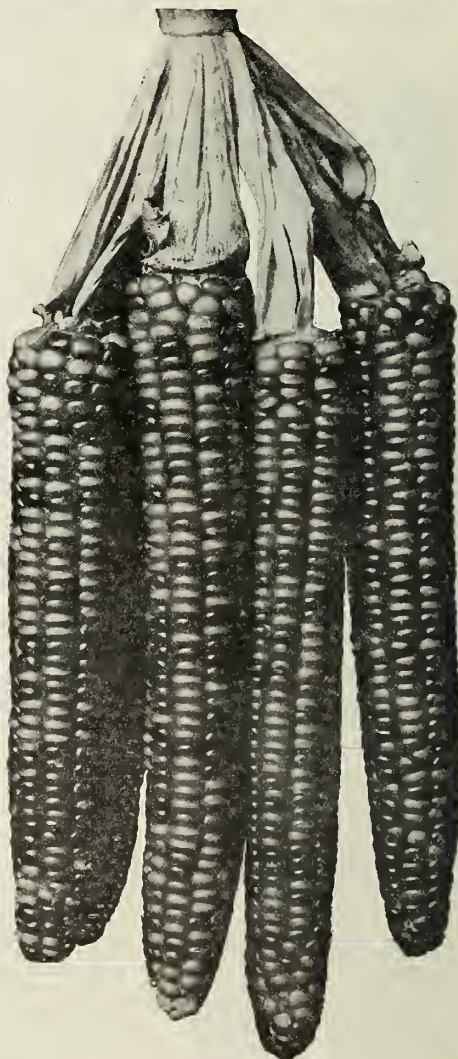
2021. Squaw

POSITIVELY THE EARLIEST CORN THAT GROWS

In 1906 Squaw Corn was ripe in Michigan 70 days from planting. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed together. With all its outside coloring, it is extremely white inside, and is splendid for flour and meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all the other varieties were originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any other flint variety.

We never saw better corn any place than our 1914 field of Squaw Corn. Although it was not planted until May 25, and we had a very cold, wet season, it was fully matured and ready to cut by the 15th of September. It was planted on low, cold ground, and would have matured much earlier had it been in a higher and warmer location.

Crop frozen.



Squaw Corn

2003. Murdock Yellow Dent

In **Murdock Yellow Dent** we have a variety of corn that has for years been bred for earliness and yield. It is true that the ears are not as large as some of the late varieties, but they are well formed and shell off a large percentage of corn in the ear. In fact, it is one of the best all-round corns we know of for the north.

Murdock Yellow Dent produces ears of grain of handsome appearance, rich, yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernel, packed closely together on the cob from butt to tip. The ears are usually borne two to the stalk. In quality the grain is unexcelled.

Murdock Yellow Dent thoroughly matures in from 90 to 95 days under average conditions. It may be planted as late as any early corn with equal or greater certainty of its maturing. Another point to be considered is its adaptability to changes of soil and climate. Many varieties fail to do well when changed from one locality to another and require several years to become acclimated. **Murdock Yellow Dent**, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on almost any kind of soil or in any climate where many other varieties will utterly fail.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Northern Iowa Grown Corn, by freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.60; 2½ bu. or more \$2.50 per bushel.

2006. White Cap Yellow Dent

This corn has been greatly appreciated by farmers here in the north, as it is such a heavy yielder of both fodder and corn. The stalks grow about 8 feet in height, while the ears are always a good size; and no matter how unfavorable the season, whether it be wet or droughty, this corn will always produce at least a good average yield. It is a strong grower and roots very deeply, having sufficient vigor to produce a good crop of corn even on thin, poor soil, which is not adapted for growing corn. The large size, handsome ears, are solidly packed with kernels of good average size, the exposed surface of which is white, while the sides of the kernels are yellow. Our **White Cap Yellow Dent** corn is fourteen to sixteen-rowed, and its very type expresses earliness and vigor. It is a suitable corn to plant in any section of our northern states where corn will mature at all.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bu.

Northern Iowa grown corn, by freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.40 per bushel.

2007. Minnesota No. 13 Corn

all yellow varieties for northern planting are: its earliness, its enormous productiveness, its adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location, but 95 to 100 days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in the north where early frosts are common.

Many varieties fail to do well when subjected to new conditions or require several years to become acclimated. **Minnesota No. 13** corn, however, will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely. The stalks grow to a height of seven feet, and being leafy make excellent and very nutritious fodder.

Crop frozen

2009. Minnesota King (Half Dent)

Taking into consideration earliness, size of ear, and yield, we consider **Minnesota King** one of the most valuable of the early varieties. We grow a large acreage of it every year, and always get good yields. There are early varieties that under the most favorable conditions will yield as much as **Minnesota King**, but take it year after year we do not believe there is another variety that will yield as well.

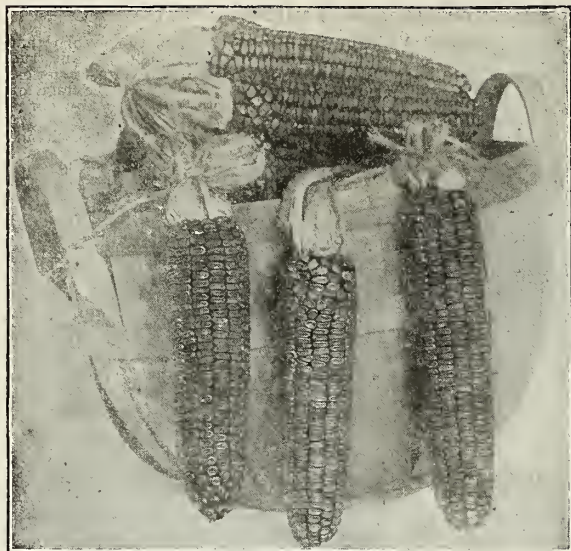
Minnesota King is a cross between an early dent and an early flint corn. The ears are of a fair size, with eight rows of broad yellow kernels half way between flint and dent. The stalks will average nearly eight feet in height, possessing a remarkable healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under conditions that would render any other corn a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and is just the corn for wet, cold weather.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.



Minnesota No. 13



King of the Earlier

very small, closely set with small deep kernels, very rich with oil and starch. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grow from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities. King of the Earlier can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

Price, shelled: Qt., 35 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.65 per bushel.

Northern Iowa grown corn, by freight or express: Qt., 25 cts., pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.40 per bushel.

2016. Reid's Yellow Dent This is a most excellent variety of yellow dent corn, and is recommended by some as being an early maturing variety, but it is not, although a medium, requiring from 110 to 120 days to mature, dependent upon weather conditions, but can always be relied upon to ripen as far north as the first tier of counties in Michigan and has often matured and produced good crops as far north as the southern Minnesota line, but to do this requires favorable weather conditions for corn to mature. It is a splendid variety of corn, and owing to its pure breeding and perfect ears, it has won a very large number of premiums and prizes at county institutes, state and national corn shows; this by reason of the ears conforming more closely to and within the limits of score cards in use, by which corn is usually judged and premiums awarded. But it is one of the leading standard varieties and stands among the best all-round purpose yellow dent corn grown.

Our stock of this corn is extra choice, having been grown from absolutely pure seed, and we have made careful selection of the most choice ears, so we know our seed cannot fail to please the most particular or critical buyer of seed corn.

Description: It is a handsome yellow color, smooth deep kernel, medium-sized ears, very uniform in looks and appearance, rows close together and very compact and of great solidity, and a most beautiful corn; is also a very rich, nutritious corn for feeding purposes. You will make no mistake in planting liberally of it anywhere south of Michigan.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense. Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.10; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.00 per bushel.

2018. Improved Leaming Improved Leaming is probably the oldest straight-bred dent corn in existence. It has been traced back for over eighty years to J. S. Leaming, who originated it on a farm in Miami County, Iowa, as far back as 1838. It is today accepted as a standard, and is most extensively planted of any. It has given satisfaction, both in the Northern and Southern States. Indeed, so readily does it adapt itself to the different soils and climates, it has come to be known as a cosmopolitan. Leaming produces well on light or heavy soil where other varieties could not thrive. It will mature in 100 days, and will make a crop even in a dry season.

The extreme northern States and Canada grow it extensively for fodder and ensilage. It is the corn for the North and for the South. The seed can be depended upon to grow when under the same conditions other varieties would fail. Our Improved Leaming would astonish Eastern farmers. The golden ears are very uniform in size and shape, slightly tapering, well filled from tip to butt. Grains are broad, deep, thick, and wedge-shaped, no space between rows. The cob is red and of medium size. This variety is very strong in sugar and very valuable for fodder and forage. We have a great demand for it from all sections of the country. Our stock of this variety is especially fine, and no one has better, and we doubt very much if there is as good a strain of Improved Leaming in the United States.

Price, shelled: Qt., 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel.

2019. Iowa Silver Mine Corn The Great \$1,000 Corn.

The introducer of this variety of corn says: "The most marvelous variety of corn ever offered, and which will surprise every one who plants it. If the farmers take hold of this as they should, it will revolutionize the corn growing of the country. Stalk grows to a height of seven or eight feet and sets the ears about 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. Just the right height. It is early, matured last year in less than 95 days. The cob dries out rapidly, so that it is ready for the market very early.

This variety is more generally grown throughout the corn belt and is more widely and favorably known than

Northern Iowa grown seed, by freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.40 per bushel.

2012. Improved Pride of the North

The old, well-known standard early sixteen-rowed yellow dent corn. A strictly 90-day corn. Can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn. It is very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring from eight to ten inches. Cob red and very small. Kernels long and closely set. Stalks six to eight feet, strong and excellent for fodder, often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of cob. An exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the north.

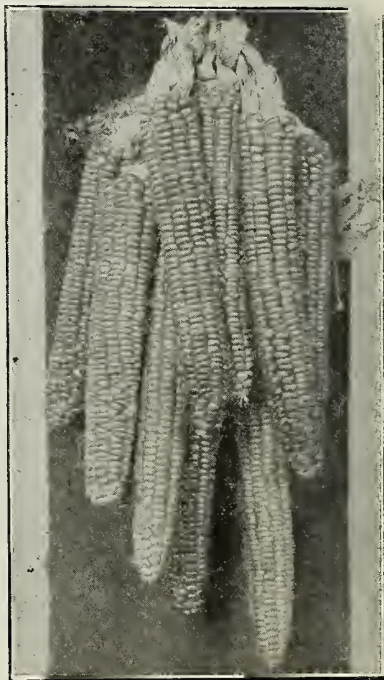
Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.

Northern Iowa grown seed, by freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.40 per bushel.

2015. King of the Earlier Dent

The ears are medium in length, cob



Canada Smut Nose

any other white corn. It is a sure cropper; very early, deep grain, pure white, and a good corn in every way. It seems to have the faculty of producing a better crop on old, thin land than any other corn, as it seems to adapt itself to unfavorable conditions. This seems to be a characteristic of most white corns.

Silver Mine is not, of course, adapted for northern conditions, and we do not recommend it for planting except south of Grand Rapids, Michigan. In favorable seasons it will produce a crop in southern Wisconsin and southern South Dakota, but in all seasons it is the corn to grow in southern Iowa, in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and southern Michigan. The ears bear sixteen rows, very straight and close together. For the locations mentioned, we believe this corn will give better results than any other white variety.

Price, shelled: Qt., 35 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.10; 2½ bu. or more \$2.00 per bushel.

2027. Canada Smut Nose

An extra early flint corn grown more extensively than any other in the north. It will mature farther north than any other corn we know of, excepting Squaw Corn. The stalks grow from seven to eight feet high, are quite leafy, and as it "suckers" quite freely, it makes a great corn for fodder. It always yields well, always one ear and often two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight-rowed, and measure from ten to thirteen inches long, well filled to the end. The grain is yellow with splashes of red at the end of the ear. As the cob is very small, Smut Nose will shell a very high percentage of grain.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 per bushel.

2030. Sanford's White Flint

The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are twelve to fifteen inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Kernels are broad and flinty, and white in color. White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth, with a great abundance of broad succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints. While it is not quite as early as Smut Nose, White Flint is a close second.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.85; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.75 per bushel.

2033. Longfellow Flint

This fine field corn is the result of careful selection in the Longfellow family (relatives of the distinguished poet) for over fifty years. The ears are eight-rowed, remarkably long, slender, and straight, often measuring 15 inches, and it is not at all unusual to find three full-sized and perfect ears growing on one stalk. Kernels are large and wide, of a beautiful golden yellow color. Ripens in 75 to 80 days. Is one of the very few varieties that it is safe to plant in our northern latitude, where it has been extensively and successfully grown for years.

Price, shelled: Qt., 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.15 per bushel.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

The demand for good fodder corn has increased almost beyond belief; in fact, away beyond the supply, so that a great deal of inferior seed has been sold for this purpose. We are giving this branch of our business particular attention, and are selling all the seed we can grow. Our Fodder Corn seed has pleased our customers beyond our expectations. Many of them have written us that it has produced earlier, better, and more abundantly than seed purchased elsewhere.

Our Fodder Corn is just as carefully selected as any of our seed corn, and is just as good in every respect excepting that it is not graded as carefully. It has just as much vitality, will produce just as much corn, but it will not be as true to type.

2036. Giant Red Cob Ensilage

Greatest of all Fodder Varieties. This is a pure white corn with red cob, which grows very large, often yielding as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre. It is sweet, tender, and juicy, and furnishes more nourishment than any other variety. No dairy farmer should be without it. It can be fed green or made into silage, or cured and stacked. Drill in rows 3½ feet apart, ½ bushel of seed per acre, or more if a large amount of leafy fodder is desired with smaller growth of stalk.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2039. Pride Fodder

This is practically the same as our Improved Pride of the North, excepting that it has not been butted, tipped, or graded, but is just a good selected lot of corn as it comes from the sheller. It is just as carefully selected as any of our corn, and will show just as high percentage of germination. A great many prefer this smaller-growing corn for fodder to the large, rank-growing, southern varieties for the following reasons: It is more easily handled, either with binder or by hand; it matures earlier and gives more fully developed ears; it is more easily cured; the smaller stalks make finer and richer fodder; the fodder is more easily handled when putting through the shredder, and the stalks make better manure when fed whole. It will produce just as many tons of feed to the acre as will the larger kinds.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2042. Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn

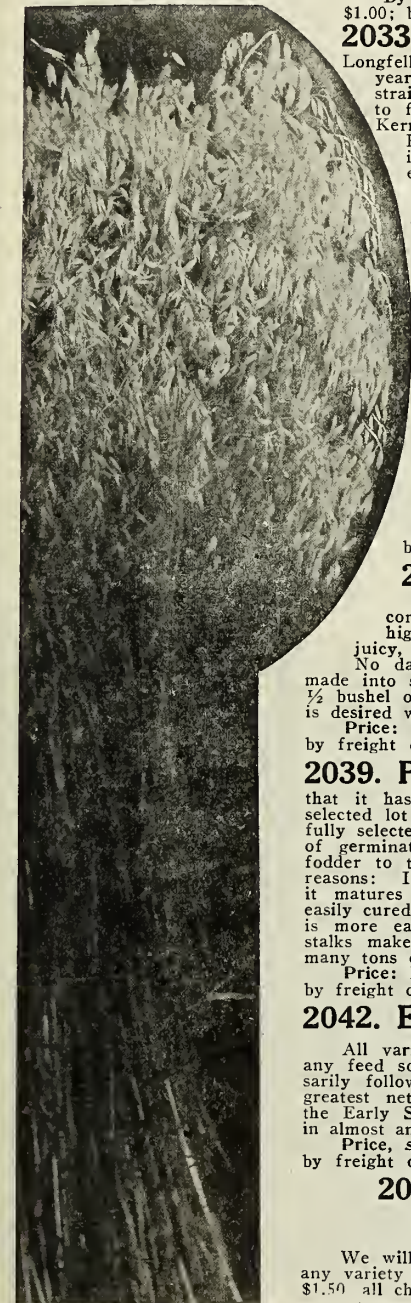
All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder, and makes well-formed but not matured ears, in almost any part of the Northwest. Drill 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Price, shelled: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$2.90 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

2045. SPECIAL PREPAID OFFER

An Acre of Corn for \$1.50

We will send eight pounds of seed corn, enough to plant an acre, any variety we catalog, to any place east of the Rocky Mountains, for \$1.50 all charges paid. For places west of the mountains send 20 cents more to pay extra charges. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start with pure seed. This offer applies to eight pounds of one variety only, and cannot be made up of two or more varieties.



Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

SEED GRAIN — All Northern Michigan Grown

On account of the clearings on our Northern Michigan Farms still being small, grains are not as extensively grown here as they are in the older settled places, but nearly all kinds are very successfully grown here on a small scale. What we do grow is always of very finest quality, free from disease and extra fine for seeding purposes.

On account of our always growing our own grain we do not pay much attention to market changes and there is not likely to be any change in prices during winter and spring. But if you are thinking of ordering and have the time, we advise writing for samples and our weekly price list. These are always gladly furnished free when asked for.

Write for Samples and Weekly Price List.

OATS

Northern Michigan Oats were unusually good in 1915, both in quality and quantity. Many fields yielded as high as 75 bushels to the acre, and very few lower than 50 bushels. The quality is unusually fine, the seed being very heavy and plump, but some crops were a little stained on account of the rains we had at harvest time. A little stain does not hurt an oat for sowing, but a stained oat does not look as nice as one that is not stained, and we never offer them for seed purposes unless we are obliged to.

We never have seen any smut in our oats, for the reason that we always treat our seed to prevent it. Nearly all untreated oats in Michigan season of 1915 were badly smutted. We presume that this was caused by the very cold wet season we had. Regardless of this we did not find a trace of smut in any of our crops.

Taking all advantages into consideration, we feel that our oats are worth far more for planting than the oats usually offered for that purpose. Instead of asking more for them, we really ask less. We are satisfied with a decent profit on them, and while it costs us just as much to grow our oats as it does the other fellow, we do not consider them worth what they ask for theirs. Anyway, don't buy your seed oats until you write and have us send you a sample of ours. Compare them with the other fellow's. We will bet that you will say that ours is the best. If you will do this, we are sure that we will have the pleasure of sending you your seed oats.

3000. Regenerated Swedish Select Oats "THE BEST AMERICAN OAT." There has been so much written about "Regenerated" grains that it is hardly necessary for us to say, that to regenerate a grain simply means to go back to the beginning and breed up or build up the variety just as was done when it was first originated.

This is what has been done with the Regenerated Swedish Select Oat. It is simply the old Swedish Select Oat bred up from the beginning just as was done when it was first originated. In it we have the Swedish Select Oat restored to its original purity and vitality. In fact, we believe that we have even a better oat than we had in the first place, which is saying a good deal, for we have always claimed that the old strain of Swedish Select could not be beaten.

This splendid oat originated in Sweden, from where it was imported into Russia, and the original seed was brought from Russia to this country in 1898 by Professor Carleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The next year the Wisconsin Experiment Station secured these oats from Washington, D. C., with several other varieties for trial. They have been grown on the University plats for several years under the supervision of Prof. R. A. Moore, and during all that time have been carefully tested and compared with thirty-six other varieties. Professor Moore says:

We have found them the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the experimental plats the oat yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The Swedish Select Oats (Wisconsin No. 4) seem especially adapted to high, well-drained land, and the best results are secured from clay loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other variety tested. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging."

We grow all our Swedish Select Oats right here on our own farms. The fields are carefully watched, and if any weed or grain appears that would damage the crop for seed purposes, it is pulled out and destroyed. For this reason, our seed oats are perfectly free from Canada thistles, wild mustard, and other weeds, which is more than can be said about some oats we have seen sold for seed purposes. We well remember one lot in particular, that being run through a fanning mill, yielded fully half a pound of fine mustard seed to the bushel. We know that you do not want to sow this kind of seed, and we will guarantee that you will not if you purchase your seed of us.

We have been selecting and grading the seed we sow for so many years that we now have a strain of Swedish Select that excels anything we have ever seen.

Prices of Swedish Select Oats: Pk: 35 cts.; hu., 90 cts.; 5 hu., 80 cts. per bu.; 10 hu. or more, 75 cts. per bushel.



White Kherson Oats at Hillcrest

3003. Silver Mine As Good as the Best. We have said very little about the Swedish Select Oat that cannot truthfully be said about Silver Mine. From our own experience on our own farms, we really do not know which is best. We have kept very close tab on both of them. If either one has excelled in any way, the Swedish Select has averaged a little the heaviest to the measured bushel, although the Silver Mine has yielded just as many measured bushels to the acre. This advantage might be reversed if the oats were sown in a different locality or under different conditions. The only way for a person to decide is to sow a few of each and compare them.

The Silver Mine and Swedish Select grow very much alike, ripen at the same time, and the seed is very similar, excepting that Silver Mine is free from awns. The seed of Silver Mine is very long, plump, white, and full of meat. It always yields very heavily, and is unusually exempt from disease. The seed we offer this season was grown under the same conditions as our Swedish Select, and is simply perfect. Write for a free sample. Prices same as Swedish Select.

3004. WHITE KHERSON OAT While this is the first time we have offered this wonderful new oat to our customers, it is not a stranger to us for we have thoroughly tested it on our own farms and find that it is just as wonderful as is claimed by its originators.

Our crops of this variety were not grown on good oat ground in 1915, but in spite of this drawback they averaged more than 50 bushels to the acre. On account of the soil being poor the straw was short and it did not look as though there would be very many oats. You can imagine our surprise when we came to thresh them. This is just as it always has been with this variety. While the seed is rather small, it is solid and plump, a lot of them to a head, and they always thresh out more than is expected.

We find it an excellent oat for rich heavy land, that is likely to produce too much straw and lodge. The straw of our White Kherson oat is unusually stiff and stands up under conditions that will cause other oats to lodge badly.

As we said before, the seed is rather small and at first disappointing. Upon examination you will find that it is all meat and that a measured bushel will weigh more than almost any other variety. It is the weight and number of bushels to the acre that counts with the farmer. You have both of these in our White Kherson Oat, as in no other oat.

As the name indicates, the seed is white. On account of our unfavorable harvesting season our seed of this variety is not as white as usual, but it is perfect in other respects.

This oat is also very early. Our fields in 1915 were harvested before any other varieties were near ready for cutting and weeks ahead of some fields. This earliness is a good thing for the farmer, for the reason that every day he can cut off from the growing season of any crop, reduces the danger of loss from weather and insects just that much.

We believe that we have a great addition to our oat family in our White Kherson. We advise farmers who want a first class White early sure cropping oat to sow heavily of it. You cannot make a mistake.

Prices of White Kherson Oats: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., 95 cts.; 5 bu., 85 cts. per bu.; 10 bu. or more, 80 cts. per bu.

SPRING WHEAT

3006. Macaroni, or Durum Kubanka No. 5639. There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum Wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

Durum Wheat is particularly adapted to dry and semi-arid districts, being extremely resistant of drouth, the attack of fungus pests, rust, and smut, always furnishing an excellent hard grain. Enormous yields of Durum Wheat are reported, in some instances reaching 80 bushels per acre.

The grains are rather large, very hard and glossy, often translucent, yellowish white in color, occasionally inclining to a reddish color. It grows rather tall, with broad, smooth leaves of a peculiar whitish color. The heads are compactly formed and are bearded. In our Northern and Northwestern states, Macaroni Wheat should be sown in the spring. Where the winters are mild, however, as they are south of the 35th parallel of this country (Kansas and further south), it can be grown to the best advantage as Winter Wheat. The grain being very large and not stooling very heavily, 1½ to 2 bushels of seed are required per acre.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu., \$1.70; 5 bu. or more, \$1.65 per bushel, sacks included.

WINTER WHEAT

3009. Brubaker Introduced by us in 1909, since which time we have sold thousands of bushels, scattered over every State that grows winter wheat, and we have never received a complaint that it is not just exactly as we represent it to be. Our 1913 Brubaker wheat, on our own farms, yielded over 35 bushels to the acre and the seed certainly was very fine.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring 4½ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust. The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu., \$1.70 per bu.; 5 bu. or more, \$1.65 per bu., sacks included.

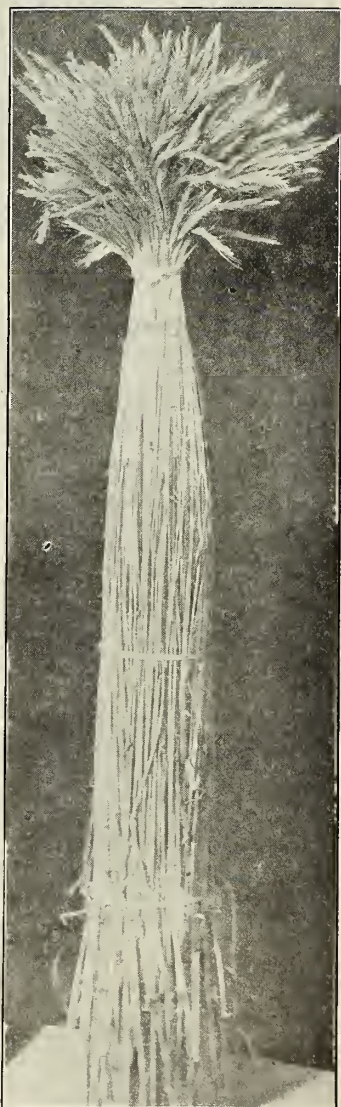
BUCKWHEAT

Being located as we are right in the midst of the greatest Buckwheat growing section in the world, our seed is of the very best quality.

Buckwheat is mostly used for filling fields remaining unplanted after the middle of June. It is well to bear in mind that on the worn-out soils a plowed-under buckwheat field is a great soil fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

3012. Silver Hull This we consider the best variety. Silver Hull seems to be gaining in popularity more and more each year, both with the miller and with the farmer. It always brings the highest price on the market, because it makes the best flour. The hull is thin and the meat heavy. The grain is light in color, nearly round in shape. The farmers in the north and all great buckwheat sections are now sowing Silver Hull entirely. Our seed is the best that can be produced.

Price, very choice seed: Pk., 50 cts.; ½ bu., 85 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bushel.



Brubaker Wheat



Silver Hull Buckwheat

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bushel.

3024. Oderbrucker Barley First introduced into the Agricultural Experiment Station at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Bred and disseminated at the Wisconsin Agricultural College by Prof. R. A. Moore, who claims it is the greatest barley in the country for feeding and malting purposes. It and Mandscheuri have held the record for many years for the heaviest yielding varieties. It is bearded, and in manner of growth similar to Mandscheuri, but the straw is somewhat stronger and stiffer, and will stand up on the richest ground. Will not rust and is free from smut.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.40 per bushel.

3030. SPELTZ, or Emmer Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years, and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms.

Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme Northern States of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye. Professor Wilson of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found Speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound. Sow about 2½ bushels.

Cultivation. In method of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by severe frosts.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.00; 2½ bu. or more, 90 cts. per bushel. Write for free sample.

RYE

3033. Earliest Spring A BOON TO THE FARMER. It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 45 bushels per acre, and often 60. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about 5½ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and can not be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. We call particular attention to the fact that we offer genuine Spring Rye. Many have been disap-

3015. Japanese Buckwheat Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drouth and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. Prices same as Silver Hull.

BARLEY

3018. White Hulless Barley

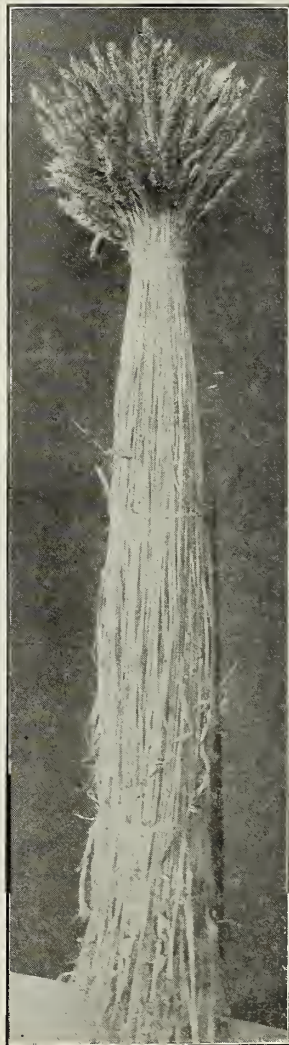
NO BEARDS OR HULLS. GREAT FOR FEED

White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value, and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is very early, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover, is entirely beardless, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value it is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

Price: Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.90 per bushel. Free sample on application.

3027. Manshury Barley This splendid six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite, and is now the most reliable variety of barley grown in large quantities throughout the Northwest. It is early, grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root system and long stiff straw have always been characteristic of this barley, and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory.

As in the case of the Oderbrucker, the original seed of Manshury was obtained outside of the United States, the Manshury coming from Russia. For some years it out-yielded at the Wisconsin Station farm thirty-seven other varieties, and in some cases doubled the yield of the common sort. Without question this barley has been worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. This is a barley which will be found reliable in every respect. Its high feeding quality, combined with its value as a malting barley and its reliability as to yield, places it in the front rank.



Spring Rye

pointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety and we wish to emphasize the fact that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the Spring and harvested the same season.

Price: Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.45 per bushel. Free sample on application.

3036. Winter Rye The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much harder than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soils that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light, sandy loam. It is grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes also. When sown in the autumn, it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Price: Pkt., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.45 per bushel. Write for prices and sample at sowing time.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used for pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats, as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasturage is usually short. As a fertilizer, Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

3045. Darling's Black English Field Pea

The Best Stock Pea in Existence

This grand stock pea was first offered by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. Each succeeding year we have laid in a heavier stock, and each season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. For this reason we have found it impossible to accumulate seed enough for our own sowing, to produce a sufficient supply for our trade. This year our supply is more limited than ever, but we will fill orders as long as it lasts.

The original seed of this new variety was brought from England in an emigrant's pocket some years ago, and from this small beginning we have at last succeeded in growing enough to warrant our offering it to our customers. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of four feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about three inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem to be an objection, but it is not, for this variety is grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

Price: By freight or express at purchaser's expense: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75.

3039. Golden Vine, or Canadian Field

Grows about three feet high, yields well. Peas good size and light yellow in color.

Price: Tt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

3042. Supeneau A small French variety. Grows about two feet high, and yields enormously, fifty bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. Extremely early, being but a few days later than the Extra Early and Alaska. Peas are very small and white.

Price: Same as Golden Vine.



Black English
Field Peas

DARLING'S NORTHERN GROWN GRASS, CLOVER AND FARM SEEDS

On account of the prices of this class of seeds continually changing, we do not deem it advisable to quote them in this book. You will find them quoted on our weekly price list a copy of which is enclosed. We will be glad to mail another copy of this list at any time and will also consider it a favor if you will allow us to mail samples of our seeds when you are ready to buy. Let us know what kinds you are thinking of buying at any time, and we will mail free samples and prices.

Farmers have learned that it pays to sow only the best grades of seeds to such an extent that there is very little demand for the lower grades. For this reason we offer but one brand of grass and clover seeds, which will always be composed of the very best Northern Grown Seed procurable. This seed will never test under 98 per cent pure and will usually go over 99.5 per cent pure seed. It will comply with the seed laws of all the states, and every shipment will be marked with the percentage of purity and germination.

If those who wish to purchase seeds in this line will write us, we will gladly send them samples so that they may see just what this brand of seed is like. You will find our seed larger, more perfect, and better colored than seed from the south. Our seed is also more pure for the reason that the noxious weeds found in the old seed-growing localities have not become established on our new northern farms, our farmers being very particular about the kind of seed they sow. You will also find that this seed has the same strength, vitality, and true "Get Up and Get" qualities of our other Northern Grown Seeds.

Pound Prices include Postage.

Write for Special Price List and Samples.

3100. Awnless Brome Grass *Bromus Inermis*. A perennial grass, valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drouth and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts.



View Across Hillcrest Farms. Alfalfa in the Foreground

3103. Kentucky Blue Grass *Poa pratensis*. Fancy, clean. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture, about 28 lbs. per acre will be required. Lb., 30 cts.

3106. Orchard Grass *Dactylis glomerata*. One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off, is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years; but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Lb., 30 cts.

3109. Red Top *Agrostis vulgaris*. In Pennsylvania and states farther south, this is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 28 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP, FANCY. (Cleaned from Chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 35 cts.

3112. Timothy *Phleum pratense*. This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall at the rate of 12 pounds per acre if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb., 20 cts.

DARLING BRAND CLOVER SEED

3115. Alfalfa *Lucerne*. The chief merit of Alfalfa lies in the fact that it may be cut three or four times a season, each cutting bringing enormous yields of sweet and nutritious forage which is much relished by all kinds of stock. Care should be taken when cattle are first turned in not to allow them to overfeed, as it is liable to cause bloating. It is an excellent soiling crop, and makes the best hay when properly treated. In hay making it should be put in cocks instead of windrows, which will tend to prevent the shattering of the leaves. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, about the middle of April, or earlier should the ground be in good condition, without a nurse or cover crop. The soil must be deep, rich, well prepared, and well drained. It should never be sown on heavy, sticky clay land where water stands a short distance below the surface. A large crop once established, the results are wonderful—three cuttings a year being the regular thing, averaging ten tons green fodder to the acre. Not only this, but it will continue to give ten tons to the acre for ten to fifteen years. As a land enricher it is unsurpassed. The long roots, ten to fifteen feet under ground, bring up lots of buried mineral fertilizer, while, like all the Clover family, it is a great nitrogen gatherer. ¼ lb., 15 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

3116. Sweet Clover, or Bokhara A variety of Clover that resembles Alfalfa both as to appearance and habit of growth when young. It grows much larger than Alfalfa—often 4 to 6 feet high. It makes a very vigorous growth and is much used to plow under as a green manure. Is valuable in the bringing up of old waste and worn-out soils, and thrives well even on extremely poor soil. If plowed under, it adds humus and nitrogen to the soil, or if simply left to grow up and drop back for a few years the decaying stalks and roots will do wonders for the land.

Its greatest value other than a fertilizer is in preparing the soil for Alfalfa as the bacteria of Sweet Clover is the same as that of Alfalfa. Sweet clover will thrive on all classes of soil and will inoculate land otherwise too poor to establish Alfalfa. It is also largely used for bee pasture, its small white flowers yielding much honey. Sow 15 to 30 pounds seed per acre either spring or fall, but preferably in spring. The white blossomed variety is the most valuable, although the yellow is just as good for inoculating and fertilizing. Hulled seed is preferable to unhulled as it germinates more readily. ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

3118. Alsike, or Swedish *Trifolium hybridum*. The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre when used alone. ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.

3121. Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian *Trifolium incarnatum*. An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.

3124. Mammoth, or Large Red *Trifolium pratense*. Grows nearly twice the size of the common red clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow eight to twelve pounds per acre. ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

3127. Medium Red, or June *Trifolium pratense*. This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old soils than on new and lighter ones. ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

3130. White Dutch *Trifolium repens*. A small, creeping, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half the amount. ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

4000. Petoskey Parks Special Lawn Grass Mixture

THOROUGHLY TESTED AND ANALYZED FOR GERMINATION AND PURITY

Composed of Evergreen Grasses, Suitable for our American Climate, and made up from only the finest and cleanest grades of Seed. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportion to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the natural weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 40 pounds per bushel, while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptional heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guaranty against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture, the more thoroughly recleaned have been the component grasses. Quart, 60 cts. (by mail, 70 cts.); 1 lb., 45 cts. (by mail, 55 cts.); 2½ lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 40 lbs. (1 bushel), \$12.50; 50 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00. Bags free.

4003. Petoskey Parks Shady Lawn Grass Mixture

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective, it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener. But the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price: Quart, 60 cts. (by mail, 70 cts.); 1 lb., 45 cts. (by mail, 55 cts.); 2½ lbs., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$4.00; 40 lbs. (1 bushel), \$12.50; 50 lbs., \$15.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00. Bags free.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices so often change on this class of seeds and as our catalog is printed in December, we find it much more satisfactory to print a weekly price-list. You will find with this catalog a copy of this list with prices at the time the catalog is mailed. We will not guarantee these prices on orders that reach us more than ten days after the list is sent out. If you cannot send your order within this time we will be very glad to mail you a later price-list and samples of seeds you want, any time you ask for it. Pounds will be sent by mail at prices named in this book.

3133. Flax *Linum usitatissimum*. Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frosts, and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb., 30 cts., postpaid.



German Millet

3136. Hungarian *Panicum Germanicum*. This is a species of annual millet growing less rank with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Lb., 20 cts., postpaid.

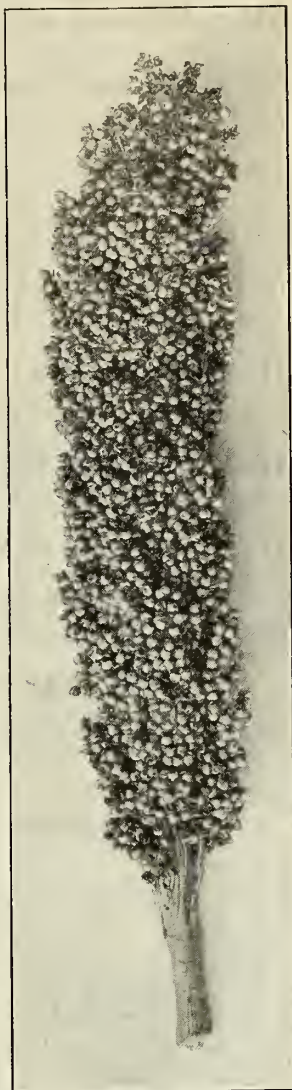
3139. Millet, Common *Panicum millicum*. Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20. Lb., 20 cts., postpaid.

3142. Millet, German or Golden An improved large-leaved variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

3145. Rape *Dwarf Essex*, for Sowing. There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted, is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows 2½ feet apart, at the rate of 2½ pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 50 cts. postpaid.

3148. Sunflower, Large Russian This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart, and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts., ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid.



Kaffir Corn

3151. Vetches, or Tares (Spring)

age plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. **Lb., 25 cts., postpaid.**

Vicia sativa. A perennial, pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage crop. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre.

3154. Vetches (Sand, Winter, or Hairy)

and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about 40 inches high and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown 1½ bushels to the acre.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as ever the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and drouth, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. As a soil improver, it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. When plowed down, the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and when consolidated with the roller will be in the finest condition for the production of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and a grain crop. **Lb., 5 cts., postpaid.**

3166. Kaffir Corn

Grows four to five feet high. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum. It makes excellent fodder either green or dry, which is highly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 lbs. of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow ¼ to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. **Large pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 20 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts., postpaid.**

3169. Improved Evergreen Broom Corn

Best variety for general cultivation on account of color, and quantity of brush. Ripens early; grows 8 to 10 feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Our stock is select, having been saved by professional growers from their own plantings. **Lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts., postpaid.**

3172. Sorghum, or Early Amber Sugar Cane

This is the sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purposes. It can be easily grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses, and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. Sow any time from May to July, 12 to 15 lbs. per acre, in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. Or if sown broadcast use 50 lbs. per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety, and the most used. **Lb. 25 cts.; 3 lbs 60 cts.; postpaid.**

SPECIAL WHOLESALE BULK PRICE LIST

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seed ordered from this list are to be sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add 10 cents per pound and 15 cts per quart to pay postage.

Catalog No.	5 to 10 bu. or more per bu.	10 bu. or more per bu.		qt.	pk.
POTATOES					
3 Early Petoskey.....	\$1.90	\$1.80	165	Darling's Improved Pea Beans	\$0.35 \$1.75 \$5
6 Early Bird.....	1.90	1.80	167	Northern Michigan Navy.....	.25 1.25 4
19 Early Michigan.....	1.35	1.30	168	White Kidney.....	.35 1.50 5
10 Early Six Weeks.....	1.45	1.40	171	Red Kidney Wax.....	.35 1.50 5
12 Early Northern.....	1.35	1.30	BEE T		
15 Early Rose.....	1.35	1.30	174	Darling's Earliest.....	¼lb. \$0.25 \$0
18 Early Ohio.....	1.45	1.40	176	New Crimson Globe.....	.20
24 Early Acme.....	1.45	1.40	177	Crosby's Egyptian.....	.15
27 Early Irish Cobbler.....	1.70	1.65	180	Early Eclipse.....	.15
33 Sutton's Satisfaction.....	1.90	1.85	183	Dewing's Blood Turnip.....	.15
39 Suttling's Rose No. 4.....	1.35	1.30	186	Early Blood Turnip.....	.15
42 California Russet.....	1.35	1.30	189	Long Smooth Blood.....	.15
45 Carman No. 3.....	1.35	1.30	192	Detroit Dark Red.....	.15
48 Late Petoskey.....	1.45	1.40	195	Half Long Blood.....	.15
60 Rural No. 2.....	1.20	1.15	198	Swiss Chard.....	.15
Second Size potatoes 5 cents less than prices named on page six, on orders of 5 to 10 bushels; 10 cents per bushel less where more than ten bushels are ordered.					
ASPARAGUS					
63	Darling's Mammoth.....	¼lb. \$0.20 ½lb. \$0.75	219	Darling's Mammoth Long Red.....	¼lb. \$0.15 ½lb. \$0
66	Early Giant Argentuil.....	.15 .50	225	Darling's Golden Tankard.....	.15
69	Conover's Colossal.....	.15 .50	228	Yellow Leviathan.....	.15
72	Palmetto.....	.15 .50	229	Darling's Mammoth Golden Giant.....	.15
75	Barr's Mammoth.....	.15 .50	BRUSSELS SPROUTS		
78	Columbian Mam. White.....	.25 .70	231	Half Long Dwarf.....	¼lb. \$0.25 ½lb. \$0
81	Banvallett's Giant.....	.15 .50	234	Dalkeith.....	.70
BEANS					
84	Darling's Earliest of All.....	pt. \$0.25 qt. \$0.45	237	Extra Early Express.....	¼lb. \$0.40 ½lb. \$1
87	Prolific German Wax.....	.25 .50	240	Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.35
90	Darling's Pencil Pod Wax.....	.25 .45	242	Copenhagen Market.....	.60
93	Saddle Back Wax.....	.25 .45	244	Charleston Wakefield.....	.40
96	Currie's Rust Proof.....	.25 .45	246	Early York.....	.30
99	Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.25 .45	249	Early Winningstadt.....	.40
102	Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.25 .45	250	Enkhuizen Glory.....	.50
103	Refugee Wax.....	.25 .45	252	Early Flat Dutch.....	.40 1
105	Detroit Wax.....	.25 .45	255	Henderson's Early Summer.....	.40
108	Golden Wax.....	.25 .45	258	Fottler's Brunswick.....	.30
111	Golden Eye Wax.....	.25 .40	261	All Seasons.....	.55
114	Davis' White Wax.....	.25 .45	264	Extra Selected Volga.....	.55
115	Scarlet Flageolet.....	.25 .45	267	Stonehead Drumhead.....	.40 1
116	Violet Flageolet.....	.25 .45	270	Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.40
117	Early Red Valentine.....	.25 .40	273	Danish Ballhead.....	.60
120	Black Valentine.....	.25 .40	276	Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	.40 1
123	Stringless Green Pod.....	.25 .40	279	Houser.....	.55
126	Giant Stringless.....	.25 .40	282	Drumhead Savoy.....	.40
129	Early Refugee.....	.25 .40	285	Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.....	.40
132	L. Y. Six Weeks.....	.25 .40	288	Mammoth Rock Red.....	.40
133	Bountiful.....	.25 .40	291	Red Dutch.....	.40
135	Dwarf Horticultural.....	.30 .50	CABBAGE		
138	Goddard.....	.25 .40	294	Darling's Improved Danvers.....	¼lb. \$0.20 ½lb. \$0
141	Burpee's Bush Lima.....	qt. \$0.40 rk. \$2.25	297	Danver's Half Long.....	.15
144	Foodhook Bush Lima.....	.45 3.00	300	Improved Long Orange.....	.15
147	Dwarf Large White Lima.....	.35 2.25	303	Darling's Best Ox-Heart.....	.15
150	Early Leviathan.....	.45 3.00	306	Chantenay.....	.15
153	Large White Lima.....	.35 2.25	309	White Belgian.....	.15
156	Kentucky Wonder.....	.35 2.50	312	Yellow Belgian.....	.15
159	Early Golden Cluster.....	.40 2.50	CARROT		
162	Lazy Wife.....	.35 2.50	327	Darling's Snow White.....	¼lb. \$0.40 ½lb. \$0
			330	Giant Pascal.....	.25

LOU S. DARLING, Petoskey, Mich.

County _____ State _____

Order No. Received

[illegible]

great favor if you will write below the names and postoffice addresses of persons that you
In return for your kindness, you May Include in Your Order a 5c. packet of seeds free.
(spelled correctly.)

Da
Lo
Gu

		$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
333	White Plume	\$0.35	\$1.15
336	Golden Self Blanching.....	.70	2.65
339	Golden Heart Dwarf.....	.25	.75
342	Winter Queen.....	.25	.75
345	Large Smooth Prague .....	.35	1.00

SWEET CORN

	qt.	pk.	bu.
348	White Mexican	\$0.30	\$1.50 \$4.00
351	Cory, Red Cob .....	.25	1.25 3.50
354	Pure Gold .....	.30	1.50 4.00
357	Extra Early Premo .....	.20	1.25 3.50
360	Golden Bantam .....	.20	1.25 3.50
363	Peep-O'-Day .....	.20	1.25 3.50
366	Kendall's Early Giant .....	.20	1.25 3.50
363	Peep-O'-Day .....	.20	1.25 3.75
369	Early Minnesota .....	.20	1.25 3.50
372	Perry's Hybrid .....	.20	1.00 3.50
375	Crosby's Early .....	.20	1.00 3.50
378	Early Evergreen .....	.20	1.25 3.75
381	Mammoth White Cory.....	.20	1.25 3.75
384	Stowell's Evergreen .....	.20	1.00 3.50
387	Country Gentleman .....	.20	1.25 4.00
390	White Evergreen .....	.20	1.25 4.00

POP CORN

	qt.	pk.	bu.
393	Monarch White Rice	\$0.20	\$1.00 \$3.50
396	Queen's Golden .....	.20	1.00 3.50
399	Silver Lace .....	.20	1.00 3.50

CRESS

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
402	Curled or Pepper Grass.....	\$0.20 \$0.65
405	Gray Seeded .....	.20 .65
408	True Water .....	.70 2.00

CUCUMBER

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
411	Petoskey White Spine	\$0.20 \$0.65
414	New Davis' Perfect .....	.15 .50
417	Early Short Green .....	.15 .50
420	Early Cluster .....	.15 .50
423	Improved Long Green.....	.15 .50
426	Boston Pickling .....	.15 .50
429	Cumberland .....	.15 .50
432	Small Gherkin .....	.35 1.15

ENDIVE

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
441	Large Green Curled	\$0.20 \$0.80
444	Moss Curled .....	.20 .80
447	White Curled .....	.20 .80

KALE

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
465	Dwarf Curled Scotch	\$0.20 \$0.60
468	Tall Curled Scotch .....	.20 .60
471	Siberian .....	.20 .60

KOHL RABI

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
474	White Vienna	\$0.30 \$0.90
477	Purple Vienna .....	.30 .90

LETTUCE

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
480	Darling's Ice Cream	\$0.30 \$0.90
482	Early May King .....	.20 .70
483	Prize Head .....	.15 .60
486	Cal. Cream Butter .....	.20 .65
489	Big Boston .....	.20 .65
492	Darling's Improved Hanson .....	.15 .60
495	Early Curled Simpson .....	.20 .65
498	Black Seeded Simpson .....	.20 .65
504	Grand Rapids .....	.20 .75
507	Self-Folding Cos .....	.20 .70
510	Darling's All-Summer .....	.20 .70

MUSKMELON

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
516	Darling's Hackensack	\$0.35 \$0.90
519	Jenny Lind .....	.20 .65
522	Improved Large Green Muskmelon .....	.20 .60
525	Bay View .....	.20 .60
528	Rocky Ford .....	.20 .60
531	Darling's Unequaled Gem.....	.20 .60
534	Paul Rose .....	.20 .60
537	Darling's Emerald Gem.....	.20 .65
540	Osage .....	.20 .60
543	Hoodoo .....	.20 .60
546	Burrell Gem .....	.20 .65

WATERMELON

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
549	Darling's Ice Cream	\$0.35 \$0.90
550	Fordhook Early .....	.20 .65
552	Hungarian Honey .....	.20 .65
553	Kolb Gem .....	.15 .50
554	Livingston's Nabob .....	.20 .70
557	Ice Cream .....	.15 .50
560	Cole's Early .....	.35 .75
562	Klockley Sweets .....	.20 .65
564	Tom Watson .....	.20 .65
567	Colorado Citron .....	.20 .65

ONION

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
582	White Portugal	\$0.45 \$1.65
585	Darling's White Globe.....	.50 1.90
588	Darling's Red Globe .....	.40 1.40
591	Darling's Yellow Globe.....	.40 1.40
594	Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.40 1.40
597	Michigan Yellow Globe .....	.40 1.40
599	Yellow Danvers .....	.40 1.40
600	Mammoth Prizetaker .....	.40 1.50
603	Mammoth Silver King .....	.50 1.75
609	Extra Early Red Flat.....	.40 1.40
612	Red Wethersfield .....	.45 1.65
15	Australian Brown .....	.40 1.50

PARSLEY

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
3	Dark Green Curled.....	\$0.20 \$0.50
6	Plain or Single .....	.15 .30
9	Double Curled .....	.15 .30
2	Dark Moss Curled .....	.15 .30

PARSNIP

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
5	Darling's Hollow Crown	\$0.15 \$0.30
3	Long Smooth White .....	.15 .30
1	Guernsey .....	.15 .30

PEAS

	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	bu.
654	Gregory's Surprise	\$2.50 \$6.00
657	Darling's Alaska	1.50 3.75
663	Nott's Excelsior	1.75 4.50
666	Sutton's Green Gem	2.00 6.00
669	Gradus	1.50 4.25
672	Sutton's Excelsior	1.50 4.25
675	Ameer	1.50 4.25
678	American Wonder	1.75 4.50
681	Thomas Laxton	1.50 4.25
688	Premium Gem	1.75 4.50
693	Tom Thumb	2.00 5.00
696	Darling's Bountiful	1.75 4.50
699	Admiral	1.40 3.50
702	Bliss' Abundance	1.50 4.00
705	Improved Stratagem	2.00 5.50
708	Darling's Defiance	1.75 4.50
711	Long Island Mammoth	1.50 4.00
714	Hosford's Market Garden	1.50 4.00
717	Duke of Albany	1.75 4.25
720	Telephone	1.75 4.25
723	Alderman	1.75 4.25
726	Champion of England	1.50 3.75
729	Darling's Petoskey	1.75 4.50
732	McLean's Advancer	1.50 3.75
735	Dwarf Telephone (Daisy)	1.75 4.50
738	Mammoth Melting Sugar	1.50 3.75
741	Large White Marrowfat	1.00 3.75
744	Black Eye Marrowfat	1.00 3.75

PUMPKIN

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
762	Sweet Sugar	\$0.15 \$0.40
765	Quaker Pie .....	.20 .50
768	Sweet Cheese .....	.20 .60
771	Connecticut Field .....	.15 .30
774	Japanese .....	.20 .65

RADISH

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
777	Darling's Mam. Scarlet Turnip.....	\$0.15 \$0.40
778	Early Scarlet Turnip .....	.15 .40
780	Rosy Gem .....	.15 .40
783	Early Scarlet Globe.....	.15 .40
786	French Breakfast .....	.15 .40
789	Early Crimson Giant.....	.15 .40
792	Early Deep Scarlet .....	.20 .60
798	Long Bright Scarlet .....	.15 .40
801	Improved Chertier .....	.10 .30
804	New Icicle .....	.15 .40
807	Cincinnati Market .....	.15 .40
810	White Strassburg .....	.10 .25
813	White Vienna .....	.15 .35
816	Giant White Stuttgart .....	.15 .35
819	Winter Rose China.....	.15 .50
822	Long Black Spanish .....	.15 .50
825	Round Black Spanish .....	.15 .50
828	California Mammoth White.....	.15 .40
831	All-Season's Mixture .....	.10 .25

SPINACH

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
839	New Zealand	\$0.25 \$0.90
840	Darling's Long Standing .....	.15 .30
843	Bloomsdale .....	.15 .25
846	Long Standing Prickly .....	.15 .25

SALSIFY

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
849	Long White French.....	\$0.30 \$0.70
852	Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.30 .70

SQUASH

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
855	Golden Bush Scallop	\$0.15 \$0.55
858	White Bush Scallop .....	.20 .65
861	Patty Pan .....	.20 .65
864	Mammoth Summer Crook Neck.....	.15 .40
867	Fordhook .....	.20 .65
869	Improved Hubbard .....	.20 .60
870	Warted Hubbard .....	.20 .60
873	Delicious .....	.30 .80
876	Golden Hubbard .....	.20 .65
879	Mammoth Chili .....	.25 .70
882	Boston Marrow .....	.20 .50
885	Pike's Peak .....	.20 .60

TOMATO

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
903	Earliana	\$0.70 \$1.90
906	Chalk's Early Jewel .....	.70 1.90
909	Ponderosa .....	.75 2.00
912	Improved Dwarf Champion.....	.45 1.25
915	Beauty .....	.55 1.65
918	Stone .....	.45 1.40
921	Acme .....	.55 1.50
924	Globe .....	.70 1.90
927	Golden Queen .....	.60 1.75

TURNIP

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
930	Purple Top White Globe.....	\$0.15 \$0.40
933	Early Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.15 .40
936	Cow Horn .....	.15 .40
939	Yellow Aberdeen .....	.15 .40
942	Golden Ball .....	.15 .40
945	Yellow Globe .....	.15 .40
948	Sweet German .....	.15 .40
951	Early Flat White Dutch .....	.15 .40
954	Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.20 .75
957	Extra Early White Milan.....	.20 .75
960	White Norfolk .....	.15 .40
963	White Egg .....	.15 .40
966	Darling's Turnip Mixture.....	.15 .40

RUTABAGA

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
969	Monarch	\$0.15 \$0.40
972	Improved American Purple Top.....	.15 .40
975	White Swede .....	.15 .40
978	Budlong's White Rock .....	.15 .40
981	Year-Round Rutabaga .....	.15 .40



ONE DAYS MAIL



MAIN WAREHOUSE
52000 FT. FLOOR SPACE
30000 BU. POTATO STORAGE



GLADIOLUS
AT HILLCREST



NEW LAND BEANS